B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XII NO. 281— BOMBAY FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

[illegible]OFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose [illegible]ies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are [illegible]ayed in delivery will facilitate en[illegible]ry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
29th Nov.	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,092
27th	CHINA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	CHINA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,227
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,922
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@		8 083
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7 622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 50 & £ 46
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
28th Nov.	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,288
1925.		
1st Jan.	BOYNE* ..	4,445
5th Feb.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
21st ,,	DONGOLIA*	8,043	....
1925			
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA.
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER.
31st Mar.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.

* Omits Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer	Destination.
28th Nov.	VASNA ..	Basreh via Karachi.
29th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
1st Dec.	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
3rd ,,	BARJORA ..	Basreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
10th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka Maru.	N. Komiyama.	4469	19th Nov.	3rd Dec.
Ceylon Maru.	T. Yamamoto.	4905	30th ,,	13th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Tokunaga.	5303	5th Dec	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	16th ,,	30th ,,
Fukuki Maru.	....	5693	31st ,,	13th Jan.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	3rd Jan.	17th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	168
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone —20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN,"

A DILEMMA

You may not have directly bought our "Alank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

But

It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own. "Alank Nigrah" Pills are a sure cure for mental and nervous diseases

32 pills cost a Rupee.

Bombay Office.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Vir), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr D Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS. LIBERAL CONDITIONS VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS For Agents.

Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager. DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEW HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.

Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAUGE.

HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Welteyredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore. Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

INSURANCE.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—6 Hare Street, CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.

A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme;
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS. AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.

PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES. LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.

WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.

APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.
Life Insurance Funds over.. Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere

For particulars apply to:—

C. M. SHAH & Co., *Chief Agents:—For Bombay Presidency,* Kapadia Building, Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum, Back Road, Bombay.

S. H. THACKER, *Chief Agents:—For Guirat, Kathiawar,* Raipur, Naiwada, No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.

P. C. RAY M. A. B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%

The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8, per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

GOOD OFFICE ROOMS, large and small, in Ismail Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, Hornby Road. Rents moderate Apply BHAGWANDAS MASTER, 3rd Floor, Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road Ballard Estate.
C R425

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

AN UP-TO-DATE BUTTON MANUFACTURING MACHINES of high economy of German make are available for sale. For details apply Box No 583 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B 368.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Marlowe St. Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS

HOTEL LOTTI
ANARISTOCRATTIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.
BOMBAY HOUSE,
24, Bruce Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 21986.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

11LB. thin skin new WALNUTS, HAZEL NUTS, choicest selected dessert APPLES Rs. 5/8 each with postage. List of dried fruits on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
1 R272

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WE hereby inform the public that the following partners in our Rangoon business have retired from our firm as from Aso Vad Amas, Samvat year 1980.

1. Shah Malsi Devji
2. Shah Kunvarji Megji
3. Shah Ravji Jadavji
4. Shah Chapsi Nathoo.

SALLEH MAHOMED OOMER DOSSAL.
R 412.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WE hereby inform the public that the services of our following Mehtas (Clerks) have been dispensed with from the dates shown against their names and they are no more in our service.

If hereafter anybody deals with them in our name or on our behalf he will do so at his own risk and account and we shall be in no way responsible for the same.

1. JOSHI LAXMIRAM BHAGWANJI from Bhadarva Sud 13th Thursday, St. year 1980.
2. SHAH KUNVARJI LILADHAR, from Kartik Vad 12th Sunday, St. year 1981.
3. SHAH KUNVARJI PALAN, from Kartik Vad 8th Thursday St. year 1981.
4. SHAH HANSRAJ LILADHAR from Aso Vad Amas, Tuesday, St. year 1980.
5. SHAH JIVRAJ KARMASI from, Aso Vad Amas, Tuesday, St. year 1980.
6. SHAH DERAJ NAGSI from Aso Vad Amas, Tuesday, St. year 1980.

SALLEHMAHOMED OOMER DOSSAL.
R413

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "ALPS MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 26th of November from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Erickson and Richards Company's Surveyor will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 80 tons of DUST COAL, suitable for burning kanker lime or bricks at Vasind Railway Station. Offers may be sent to:—

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Housing District No. 1,
Development Department, Matunga.
22139

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OUR Showroom and Offices have been REMOVED to
QUEEN'S MANSIONS,
44, Bastion Road, Fort,
(Behind Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.)
CLUBWALLA & CO.
R339

RE: THE INDIAN STEELS, LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE

THE SALE OF MACHINERY, PLANT and STORES which was to be held on the 1st Proximo by Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Co., at Calcutta, has been POSTPONED under the Orders of the Court to the 2nd week of January, 1925, on a date to be announced hereafter.

Per Pro. N. H. Moos.
(Sd.) A. F. CHINOY,
Official Liquidator.
22152

THE BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the eighth day of December, 1924 at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) when the Subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

"That Articles LXXVII and CII of the Articles of Association of the Corporation be altered by striking out from the third line of Article LXXVII and the second line of Article CII the words "arising from the business."

Should the Resolution be passed by the required Majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 26th day of November 1924.

By order of the Board.
WALLACE AND CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
22153

THE LOKAMANYA MILLS, BARSI, LTD.

NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Co., is hereby given that the 2ND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held on SUNDAY the 7th of December, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. at Mr. D. V. Sulakhe's Hall, Barsi, precisely to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's report together with the Audited Accounts, and Balance Sheet for the year ended on 30th September, 1924.
2. To elect two Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and to confirm the appointments of Messrs. L. V. Paphale and Ramchand Mulchand, in place of Messrs. Mehta and Kale.
3. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To note the appointment of Mr. R. M. Sane, as Special Director as made by the Firm of the Managing Agents.
5. To consider any other work brought forth by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
(Sd.) D. V. SULAKHE,
for Sulakhe & Company,
Managing Agents.

Barsi, dated the 24th November, 1924.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st December, to 15th December, 1924 (both days inclusive.)
22104

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of THAKERSEY MORARJI KANANI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, late of Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

MANIBAI, widow of Thakersey Morarji Kanani and GULABBAI, widow of Bhailal Thakersey both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of November in year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

19th day of November, 1924.
Messrs. N. C. DALAL AND CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
22160

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4489 of 1923.

Bai GOOLBAI BOMANJI PETIT ... Plaintiff.
vs.
(1) MOSES SAMSON EZEKIEL and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 10th day of July, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 19th day of December, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government Free hold land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Shaikh Memon Street, Khara Kuva, within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 115, Collector's New No. 887, Old Survey No. 158 and New Survey No. 1414 and Cadastral Survey No. 1453, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 277-278 and Street Nos. 400-404, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road called Shaikh Memon street, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Amba, widow of Soni Narandas Panachand, and on or towards the South by the property of Lakhmidas Khimji Cloth Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named, at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22047

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of KHAN SAHEB MUNSHI FARIDUDDIN NOORUDIN, a retired Professor of Urdu and Persian and a widower, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

RAFEEUD DIN FARIDUDDIN MUNSHI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Lower Colaba, without the Fort of Bombay, a son of the deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twentieth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 20th day of November, 1924.
Messrs. SHROFF AND LAM,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22151

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 5102 21-11-24 — E. 5071 18-11 1924.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and Credits of Bai Rattonbai, daughter of Keshav Kerson and wife of Kalyan Laxman, of Bombay, Bhausar Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Maruti Lane, within the Fort. ..... Deceased.

BHAGWANDAS BHIKA, of Bombay, a Carpenter, Hindu Inhabitant, the son-in-Law of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Maruti Lane, within the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this nineteenth day of November in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
R. B. PATEL.

The 13th day of November, 1924.
Messrs. DUBASH AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

TRUE COPY.
DUBASH AND CO.
22155

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of JAMNADAS GOPALJI, Merchant, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parekh Street, Sandhurst Road without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

NAROTAMDAS JAMNADAS son of of Jamnadas Gopalji deceased abovenamed, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Parekh Street, Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 18th day of November, 1924.
Messrs. N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22056

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2784.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 29TH NOVEMBER, 1924, AT 4-30 P.M.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "MIZPAH TERRACE" SITUATE NEAR BHENDI BAZAAR AT THE CORNER OF SANDHURST ROAD AND TANDEL STREET.

HIGH COURT.
TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 3 of 1920.

Leahbai, widow vs. Segulla Solomon & others.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Dikshit Manecklal & Co., Attorneys for Leahbai widow and administratrix of the estate of Abrahim Joseph Samuel the plaintiff abovenamed and pursuant to the directions contained in the Decree herein dated 2nd July, 1920, and the Orders herein, dated 12th April, 1923, and the 6th November, 1924, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 29th day of November, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of 999 years Leasehold land, situate on the South side of Sandhurst Road in the City and Island of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain 670 square yards or thereabouts and which shall be deemed to contain that area be the same more or less and which is bound on the North by Sandhurst Road aforesaid, on the East partly by Plot No. 85 of the Boards Sandhurst Road (East), Estate, and partly by the property in tenure or occupation of Syed Pir Gulam Ahmed Rafai, on the South by property in tenure or occupation of Syed Abdul Rehman and on the West by Tandel Street, which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 56 of the said estate and is delineated on the plan drawn on the Lease, dated 3rd March, 1914, herein after mentioned being thereon surrounded by the red boundary line together with all buildings and premises now standing thereon and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3129 and Cadastral Survey No. 1564 Mandvi Division and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 2791, 2794 and 2795, Street No. 4, 5, 6 and 78, C83 and 85.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Dikshit Manecklal and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor at their office, 41, Hummum Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, the 30th INSTANT AT 2—30 P. M. (S.T.) AT CARNAC HOUSE, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET, OPP. G.T. HOSPITAL CARNAC ROAD.

Messrs. MISTRY and CO., will sell by Public and Bona-fide Auction Sale at the above address, Solid teak and blackwood household furniture such as Dining Table, Chairs, Crockery show cases, Chesterfield suites of sofas and Chairs sweet toned Cottage Piano, solid Brass double beds, single iron beds, mirrored door almirahs, dressing and marble top washing tables meat-safe, glass crockery, porcelainware etc.

Property of Mrs. M. Winkler.

Property on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of Insurance office concerned.

1 case about 12 doz. boxes Albion milk and sulphur soap.

Property of Gentlemen.

Furniture such as cupboards, dining tables, cots, chairs, sofas, revolving chairs, writing tables, tiffin Baskets, meat safe, partitions, despatch boxes, etc., etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 2148 of 1924 (Marker v/s. Annaji) furniture such as cupboards, chairs, writing tables, large stands broken tiles, etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred gig.
1 second-hand rubber tyred bronbham.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.
1 Arab horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF ALAM AFROZ HOTEL WITH ITS GOODWILL AND HOTEL FURNITURE, ETC. AT SANDHURST ROAD NEAR GOL PITHA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr. the Receivere in suit No. 3437 of 1924 (Charles Kyte vs. Haji Abdulla Kazim) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on FRIDAY, the 28th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sandhurst Road near Gol Pitha.

Alam Afroz Hotel with its goodwill and Hotel furinture, etc. One lot of provision, marble tables, chairs, mirrors show cases; counters E. ceiling fans, safe, utensils, soda bottles etc., etc.,

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO RECOVER A DEPOSIT OF RS. 18,218-0-0 FROM BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

Under Instructions from the Liquidator, of Bombay Floating Workshop Ltd. (in liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 10th December next, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the following:—

The right to recover a deposit of Rs. 18,218-0-0 from The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co. Ltd. in respect of a certain cable laid at Frere Road.

For further particulars apply to the Liquidator at his office at Mercantile Bank Building Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Padamsi Sea View 1st floor (West) Napean Sea Road (Dubash Estate) very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass crockery, and platedware sideboard with mirrors, dining table and chairs, dumbwaiters and teapoys wall and table clocks, Electric light fans, rich carpets, Chesterfield suites, cabinets, ornaments, iron cots, almyrahs, E. ceiling fan, cupboards, chest of drawers dressing and washhand tables cloth and gown presses, silver cabinets, ice box, reclining sofa, flat stands filter meat safes etc., etc.

The property of A. B. Lawson, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

Under instructions from Mr. Mohan Nanabhoy, the Receiver appointed by the High Court at Bombay in Suit No. 2990 of 1919, wherein Parshotam Naran and another are the Plaintiffs and Gocaldas Naran and others are the Defendants, and pursuant to the Consent Decree, dated the 1st day of March, 1920, and Consent Order, dated the 30th day of August, 1923, made in the said Suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 28th November, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 7662, New Survey No. 4298 and Cadastral Survey No. 4100 of Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7866 and Street No. 249-251, all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Lower Duncan Road in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Lower Duncan Road, on or towards the North by the property of Aspendiarji Jamsedji, and on or towards the South by the property of Mencherji Bomanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On
SATURDAY THE 29TH NOV. AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT TO HOSIERY MERCHANTS AND USERS.

Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will continue the Auction Sale of the Hosiery such as Gents' and Ladies' Cotton and Woollen undersuits, Gents' and Ladies Cotton and Woollen and silk Socks and Stockings, Drawers, Collars of various sizes, specially ordered very high class ready-made shirts and ready-made woollen suits for children at the premises of the Shri Krishna Stores Ld. (In voluntary Liquidation) at Kalbadevi Road on SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 2—30 p.m. (S.T.)

The above Auction Sale forms part of the entire stock in trade of the said Stores which is being auctioned on dates notified from time to time.

MEHTA & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
The finest Theatre in the East
To-Night 6, 8 and 10.
"THE CRADLE OF THE WORLD"
Parts Seven and Eight
The concluding instalments of this remarkable travel film. A pictorial record of more educative value than a world of books. Further thrills experienced by the explorers in their homeward trek Northwards.
RUTH ROLAND
IN
"RUTH OF THE RANGE"
Episodes Eleven and Twelve
THE DESERT OF DEATH
[AND
THE VITAL TEST.
More action. More suspense and plenty of thrills. Ruth and Burton brave further dangers to achieve their cherished desire. Realistic Desert Scenes and a miraculous escape from death at the hand of a poisonous reptile.
PATHE GAZETTE.
NOON WHISTLE
(Stan Laurel Comedy)
Prices Rs. 2/4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1/8, Re. 1 Rs. 12, As. 8, As. 4 (Including Tax).
Booking open at the Theatre between A. M. and 1 P. M. and 5 P. M. to 11 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
The finest Theatre in the East
By Special Request
"THE CRADLE OF THE WORLD,"
will be shown complete in eight parts on November 29th and 30th
at 6 p. m, & 10 p. m. show only.
Prices Rs. 2/4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1/8, Re. 1. As. 12. As. 8, As. 4 (Including Tax.)
Booking open at the Theatre between 9-30 A.M. and 1 P. M. and 5 P. M. & 11 P. M.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAIKAWAR OF BARODA
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
AT NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Play House
Corner—Grant Road,—Bombay.
MANAPMAN
Saturday the 29th of November 1924 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.).
EKACHA-PYALA
Sunday the 30th of November 1924 at 3 p. m. (S. T.).
Booking at the Theatre from 8-30 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 3 P. M. to 8 P. M.(S. T.)
Manager.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME
A WILLIAM FOX SUPERB PRODUCTION
"WITHOUT FEAR"—5 Reels
The man, who had a million dollars, yet was one of the "people." Come and see him with
PEARL WHITE
The Programme includes the International News and a Screaming William Fox Comedy
"Straight from the Farm" featuring Al St. John.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
COMMENCING TO-MORROW SATURDAY
A GLORIOUS
UNIVERSAL SUPER-JEWEL
Drama in 7 Reels—
"THE RECKLESS AGE"
featuring the handsome popular Star
REGINALD DENNY
and the new Beauty—Queen of the Screen
RUTH DWYER
TITLED BRIDEGROOM PLAYS SAFE!
ARING PLOT TO GET BRIDE'S FORTUNE OR INSURANCE CASH
"Reckless Age" to Blame for Sensational Affair, Says Bride's Father
See Reginald Denny To-morrow Saturday at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 9-30 p.m.
ITALIAN OPERA CO.
"CAVALLENA RUSTICAN" and "PAGLIACCI"
Cinema at 6-30 p. m.
"SACRED & PROFANE LOVE"
EMPIRE CINEMA
To-day at 6-30 p. m. only
CHARLES RAY
in
"A TAILOR-MADE-MAN"
BOXING TOURNAMENT AT 9-30 p.m.
EMPRESS CINEMA
To-day at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"MORAN OF THE LADY LITTY"
Featuring
DOROTHY DALTON.

LAST DAY!
The Final Instalment—Episode IV.
of the Great Historic Picture
'The BRIDGE of SIGHS"
featuring
SANSONIA
The Happy End of a Powerful story, vibrating with Romance, Adventure, Love, Hate and Revenge.
together with
An Excellent TWO--Reels Comedy
"A TRAY FULL OF TROUBLE"
eaturing the celebrated Monkey SNOOKY
3 shows; 6-30, 8-15 & 10.
Popular Prices (Including Tax)

NEXT WEEK
An Episode from the
FRENCH REVOLUTION
"MADAM DU BARRY"
A William FOX Production, featuring
"The Siren of the Screen"
THEDA BARA
and
A Screaming HAROLD LLOYD Comedy.

Bombay's New Palatial Picture-House
CINE MADELEINE
TRAM TERMINUS, GRANT ROAD.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents This Week
MAJESTIC FILM CO'S.
Masterpiece
CHANDAN-MALAYAGIRI
Time and rates as usual.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 27.
Homayun, Leck, Mauritius.
Crisfield, Recca, Calcutta.
City of Calcutta, Henderson, New York.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 28.
Gurna, Wells, Calcutta.
Sylman Arrow, Sanbery, New York
Manela, Maples, Antwerp.
Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.

LOADING.

November 27.
Steamer Ahmedi for Persian Gulf.
Steamer City of Cairo for Liverpool.
Steamer Homayun for Mauritius.
Steamer Alps Maru for Kobe.

S. S. Homayun:—The B. and P. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Homayun, 2,731 tons, Captain J. E. Leck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Crisfield:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Crusfield, 4,670 tons, Captain Recca, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Calcutta:—The City Line steamer City of Calcutta, 4,808 tons, Captain Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S. S. Gurna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gurna, 3,228 tons, Captain H. W. Wells,, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Sylman Arrow:—The S. C. Coy.s steamer Sylman Arrow, 4,858 tons, Captain Sanberg, will sail to-day from harbour for New York, with ballast.

S. S. Manela:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.s steamer Manela, 5,040 tons, Captain S. H. Maples, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Vasna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Vasna, 2,043 tons, Captain D. C. Fitzherbert will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, November 27.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, 5,989, London, 6/12, M M and Co.
3 Meerkerk, 4885, Colombo, 29/11, E D Sassoon.
4 City of Paris, Karachi 5/12, K N Co.
6 Massilia, 3251, Liverpool, 31/11, Graham's Trading Co.
9 Vigo, 3243, Hull, NF J F and Co.
11 California, 10127 L'pool, 29-11 Graham & Co.
14 Pilsna 4648 Trieste 1/12 L Triestino.
15 Amur Maru, 4823, Japan, 23-11, O S Kaisha.
16 Kurmark, 3177, Dunkirk, N.F., T M & Co.
16 Karoa 3607 E. Africa, N.F., M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Aufora, 3590, Genoa, 2/12, L Triestino.
5 Morioka Maru, 29/11/24 N Y Kaisha.
6 Newby Hall, 2840, Antwerp, N.F., K M and Co.
9 Alps Maru, Kobe, 11/12 O S K Kaisha.
12 and 13 Gambhira, NF, NF, M M Co.
15 Barjora, 1908, P Gulf, 3/12, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

N Galconda, 3,203, Cal. 1/12, M. M. and Co.
P Vitellia, 2681, Cal. N.F., S S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 28th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 12th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 19th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 28th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Naringa due about 29th December, Agent M M & Co.
Morvada due about 26th January, Agent M M and Co.
Boyne due about 8th December, Agent M M & Co.
Mirzapore due about 19th December, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester due about 6th December, Agent A N Co.
Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.
Clan Urquhart due about 7th December, Agent J F Co.
City of Canterbury due about 29th December Agent K N Co.
Clan Alpine due about 21st December, Agent J F Co.
City of Salisbury (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 7th January, Agent Graham T Co.
City of London due about 10th January, Agent K N Co.
Tarantia due about 26th January, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Argentine due about 28th November, Agent L Edwards.
Crotafels due about 4th December, Agent L Edwards.
Hohenfels due about 9th December, Agent L Edwards.
Stirmfels (not fixed) Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 28th November, Agent Graham T Co.
Japan due about 12th December, Agent Graham T. Co.
Rena due about 28th January, Agent Graham T. Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk due about 3rd January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Ruiderkirk due about 18th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk, due about 24th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Silvio Pellico due about 6th December Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st December, Agent M Italiana.
Capo di Monti due about 22nd December, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 31st December Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 16th December Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 20th December, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Comerio due about 4th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kazembe due about 18th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Ceylon Maru due about 26th November Agent N Y Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru due about 3rd December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Toba Maru due about 10th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru due about 11th December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Luson Maru due about 15th December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru due about 22nd December, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia, due about 14th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 29th November, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 13th December, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 27th December, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

November 27.

S. S. California for Liverpool:—30 bales wool, I. Hassam, 120 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd.

For Boston:—1 package woollen rugs, Grindlay and Co Ltd,

S. S. Aufora for Genoa:—262 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co.

For Naples:—4,000 cwts Rapeseed, Ralli Bros, 4,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Massilia for Liverpool:—492 cwts Millets, Amin and Sons, 126 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons, 5 cwts curry powder, M Poonjiaji and Sons, 5 bales wool, N M Vazir and Sons, 18 bales wool, Wilson Latham and Co Ltd,

For Marseilles:—15 bales cotton waste, S Kanaji and Co, 73 casks wet salted goat skins, Haji N Haji Eisa.

S. S. Crisfield for New York:—60 cwts Guna Karaya, Amin and Sons, 500 cwts Gum Karaya, S Khetsey and Co, 5 casks sheep Intestines, S M H Kadurbakhsh, 3 casks Sheep ossings, S M H Kadarbakhsh, 4,000 cwts Castorseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Dromore Castle for Dunkirk:—1,500 tons Manganese ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd. 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. City of Cairo for Liverpool:—1 bale cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd,

S. S. Devanha for Middlesbro:—250 tons Manganese ore, Grahams Trading Co Ltd.

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—4,000 cwts Linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd, 34 bales Aloe Hemp, M Lalchand and Co.

S. S. Manela for London:—2 cases jackal and fox skins, Thos Cook and Son, 21 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharia and Sons.

S. S. Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Antwerp:—10 bales cotton, Vardhaman Bros Ltd.

S. S. Marya Petrinovia for Hull:—990 cwts Maize, Ralli Bros, 4,000 cwts Mowraseed, Ralli Bros, 4,800 cwts Castorseed, Ralli Bros, 6,000 cwts Cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Pilsna for Trieste:—3,000 cwts Gingelly seed, Volkart Bros, 3,000 cwts Gingelly seed, Strauss and Co Ltd.

Larnaca:—15 bales cotton yarn, H Khiaram.

For Malta:—1 bale cotton carpets, D Chellaram.

For Constantinople:—15 cwts Intestines (10 cases), M M T Afshai.

For Piraeus:—6 bales cotton Drill, C Ebraim and Sons Ltd.

For Venice:—125 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 220 bales cotton, Cotton Trading Syndicate.

S. S. Wardenfels for Hamburg:—200 cwts 35 cases Glassware.
Cashewnuts, E Virjee and Co. 294 cwts Groundnut Oil Cake, The Alliance Trading Co, 25 bales Hemp, T Moolji Meghji, 110 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram and Co.

For Rotterdam:—100 bales cotton fly, V A Save, 49 bales Sewri Cotton, C Jivanlal and Co.

S. S. Newby Hall for Antwerp:—240 cwts Gum Arabic, E Virjee and Co, 58 cwts Gum Tragacanth, E Virjee and Co, 200 cwts Mustard seed, A Durst.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Marioko Maru for Hongkong:—25 cwts sharkfins, H L Pirani, 117 cwts sharkfins, K Jamadbhoy, 1 case cotton curtains, D Chellaram, 30 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—5½ cwts Ivory K Ramlal, 240 cwts Gum Katira, M H Dehdashti, 500 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd, 1,000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 100 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

For Osaka:—1,200 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—459 bars silver, The Chartered Bank of P and China.

S. S. Amur Maru for Kobe:—383 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co, 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 200 bales cotton, Ali Bros, 100 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd.

S. S. Shinno Maru for Moji:—301 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—149 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

November 27.

S. S. Amur Maru, Agents Osaka shosen Kaisha from Nagoya:—300 cases porcelain, 30 cases glassware, 35 cases porcelain ware.

From Osaka:—20 bales drug, 1; bales cotton piecegoods, 140 bales cotton sheeting, 400 bales cotton shirting, 20 cases cotton shirting, 302 cases cotton yarn, 620 cases cotton yarn, 30 packages earthen ware, 300 cases glassware, 498 cases brassware, 192 cases porcelain, 30 cases biscuits, 30 cases cotton drill, 37 cases celluloid goods, 10 cases glass beads, 35 cases enamelled ware.

From Kobe:—291 bales cotton sheeting, 220 bales cotton yarn, 100 bales cotton drill, 27 cases cotton drill, 17 cases sewing needles, 25 cases glass ware, 300 cases glass bangles, 91 cases celluloid bangles, 45 cases porcelain ware, 60 cases spun silk yarn, 70 cases match boxes, 76 cases cotton hosiery, 95 cases Enamelled ware, 10 cases Vegetable wax, 15 boxes paper, 10 bundles paper, 15 cases paper, 110 cases Refined Camphor, 37 cases celluloid ware, 10 cases silk, 25 cases Amor Phospharous, 190 pieces logs, 379 pieces pinewood, 200 pieces timber, 1,000 pieces firewood.

From Yokonama:—15 cases Vegetable wax, 250 cases Biscuits.

From Hongkong:—35 pails ink, 40 bundles star Aniseed, 35 bundles China roots, 350 bundles cassia, 750 bales cassia, 200 cases cassia, 20 cases wet pears, 270 cases dried ginger, 50 cases fire crackers, 75 cases cotton socks, 45 cases broken glass, 48 cases glass bangles, 15 cases silk piecegoods.

From Shanghai:—100 bales cotton sheeting, 25 bags cotton yarn.

From Singapore:—63 bundles gum Benjamin, 216 bundles rattans, 400 bundles sandalwood, 22 cases rubber goods, 45 cases pineapples, 100 cases condensed milk, 15 bags waste paper, 53 bags Flake Tapioca, 552 bags Merchandise.

From Penang:—20 bundles rattans, 11 bales puteh leaves, 96 bags pearl tapioca, 36 bags nutmegs.

From Colombo:—52 bundles empty gunnies, 142 cases tea, 36 bags lead dross, 1,623 bags copra, 13 bags cardamoms.

S. S. Massilia, Agents Graham Trading Co Ltd, from Liverpool:—36 rolls paper, 36 bales paper, 230 bales old newspaper, 73 bales scoured wool, 21 bales cotton tents, 64 bales cotton yarn, 48 cases cotton yarn, 15 cases woollens, 574 cases cottons, 519 bales cottons, 122 S/cases glass bottles, 27 S/cases Tiles, 320 mats Exhausted cloved, 2,082 coils Hoops, 14,356 bundles Hoops, 1,000 bundles steel sheets, 2,615 bundles Galv corr Sheets, 250 bundles Galv Plain Sheets, 450 bundles mild steel sheets, 68 bundles fish plates, 700 bundles Fagot steel, 48, bundles Sanitary Earthenware, 144 pieces Sanitary Earthenware, 3,779 boxes tin plates, 1,050 boxes common soap, 310 cases common soap, 47 cases toilet soap, 34 cases Biscuits, 28 cases Aluminium Circles, 83 cases Ginning Sundries, 235 cases bottle beer, 50 cases whisky, 61 cases art silk yarn, 150 drums disinfecting fluid, 27 drums copper strand, 65 barrels tallow, 60 barrels corn syrup, 500 bags corn sugar, 1,250 bags soda ash, 2,013 casks China clay, 1 case Lubricating Oil.

From Newport:—28 bales paper, 9,525 bundles Galv Corr Sheets, 81 bundles Galv Plain Sheets, 162 bundles plates 1,388 bundles mild steel bars, 111 pieces mild steel bars, 35 drums zinc chloride, 1,644 boxes tin plates, 594 boxes steel circles, 88 steel pipes, 3,529 boxes Earthenware Pipes.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, November 28.)

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3255-21—Duphtary F and D. K Worap and Co v R S Mathuradas Motilal and Co, Judah and S.

4661-23—Pandia and Co, Bahadurchand Mathradas v Beharilal Baburam, Bustomji and G.

485 -24—Wadia G and Co., vs. Sadi Alimehomed and Co., Damoder Shrinivas Barve, Vachha and Co.

5208-23—Surveyor and Co., vs. Kharas Bros. and Co. Abdul Karim Tarmahomed Shah and Co.

190 -24—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., vs. Lakhmichand Khetsey, Ganpat Abaji Tate and another Thathe and Co.

1683-23—Paralkar and M. vs. Girjabai, Ramchandra Babaji Tande and anor. Thathe and Co., Manilal and K.

2078-23—Thatte and Co. vs. Ramchandra Baboji Tavde, Girjabai, Paralker and M. Manilal and K.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

5074-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Kaikhasru Beramji Mehta v Ismail Cassam Khan, Mirza and M.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

3379-24—Dastur and Co, Riya Dhanrajgirji Narsigirji v N G Warde, H L Shaw.

1390-24—Payne and Co, Khalid Mahomed Mishari v Jeewibai and ors, Crawford B and Co.

3594-24—Rustomji and G, Rahimatbai v Cassamali Gulamhusein, Ferreira and V.

2270-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Haji Allamahomed Haji Latif,. vs Peshawar Simla Trading Co, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

584-23—Dallas and Co, Jaiji Hormujsham Peshotam Jamash, vs Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed and another, Payne and Co. Vachha and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

4733-23—Crawford B and Co, Shah Versi Poonja v M M Chatterji Banerji and Co, Payne and Co.

4224-24—Mehta L and Co, R P Mistry and Co v Sadashiv Rajaram Desai and Co, Payne and Co.

4341-23—N C Dalal and Co, The Official Assignee v Thakoredas Dharamdas and ors, Shamrao M and H.

5078-23—Motichand and D. Ahmed Karim Thanawalla and anr v Saratchandra Mandharam, Manilal and K.

795-23—Mulla and M, Hukmichand Rambhagat v Hiranand Mancharam, Manilal and K.

2784-23—Daphtary F and D, Gordhandas Ramdas Jajodya v Ramkarandas Jainarayen and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

1919-23—Malvi M R and Co, Amulakchand Wevaram v Durgaprasad Balwant, Mulla and M.

4725-23—Tyabji D and Co, Khushalchand Gopaldas v Rameshawar Prasad and anr, Vachha and Co.

1350-24—Jehangir and S, Currimbhai Abdul Husein Plumber v Dilshad Begum, Tyabji D and Co.

1042-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jeram Dhanaji and Co v Jamnadas Mathuradas and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

1119-24—Motichand and D, Punamchand Bahadurchand v Thakoredas Mangaji and anr, Purnanand C and J.

1129-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jiwatlal Pratapsi v Jesiram Jugannath and Co, Khandwalla and Chh, Bhaishanker K and G.

1176-24—Mulji P and P. N H Moos v Kasturchand Poonamchand, Amin and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 48.

FOR DECREE AGAINST 2ND DEFENDANT.

2118-24—Asiatic Petroleum Co v Andrade and Co, Dabholker and J.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2553-19—Tyabji D and Co, Gulabchand Nathuji v Vaktaji Hathaji and ors, Soondardas and C.

2468-19—Edgelow G W and Co, M A Karanjawalla, vs Moreshwar H Juker and others, Shamrao M and H, Amin and D.

1934-19—Madhawji and Co, Kakubhai alias Bhimji Purshotam, vs Hargowan Kanji and another, Mulla and M, Bhaishanker K and G, Mehta L and Co.

1899-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Madhawji Kuthchand, vs Narandas Dharamsey and others, Mulla and M, Madhowji and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

S-C-Ct-1321-19548-19—Mulla and M, Narandas Dharamsey, vs Unnamed son of Narandas Nathu, Madhawji and Co.

2797-21—Dikshit M and Co, Bhauji Hurji and Co, Narandas Kakubhai Matthraji and Co.

3243-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Meghji Jiwandas, vs Narandas Kakubhai, Dubash and Co.

1225-22—M B Chothia and Co, Shantilal Bhotambhai, vs Kakubhai Bhimji Purshotam and others, Bhaishanker K and G.

1254-24—Smetham B and L, Chawakuran Kelloth Kundhmed Kazi v Ahmed Vali Mahomed and ors, Shamrao M and H.

2546-21—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Champalal Maneckam and ors v Parbhulal Ramprasad and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

2372-20—Malvi M R and Co, Harnandrai Fulchand v Nathuram Pyarilal and ors, Rustomji and G.

3474-21—Ramanlal and H, Hanumanbux v Harmukhrai v Nathumal Morumal and anr, Amin and D.

2887-19—Daphtary F and D, Nanabhai Miyakhan v Amtoolaboo and ors, Amin and D.

1411-21—Mulla and M, Mumraj Rambhagat v Hiralal Govindram and ors, Dabholker and J.

4374-21—Mulla and M, Chhaganlal Bhicabhai v Salebhoy Surafalli Bhagat and ors, Payne and Co.

4375-21—Mulla and M, Vanmalidas Bhicabhai v Salebhoy Sarafalli Bhagat and ors, Pandia and Co, Payne and Co.

2399-20—Khandwalla and Co, C Partapchand and Co v Phillips Phillips and Co, Smetham B and L.

3990-19—Bhaishanker K and G, Bhagirathibai v The Indian Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ltd and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Manchershaw and N.

2184-23—Mulla and M, The Standard Alluminium and Brass Works Ltd, Beersandra, Patell and E.

3744-23—Mulji T and Co, Dwarkadas Lalji v Karsondas Ramji, Mohile P and P.

3748-23—Mohile P and P, Karsondas Ramji v Dwarkadas Lalji, Mulji Th and Co.

1186-23—Malvi M R and Co, M M Shah and Co v The Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd and ors, Crawford B and Co.

1185-23—Malvi M R and Co, Chandulal Dalichand and Co v The Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd and ors, Crawford B and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR RECORDING COMPROMISE.

2821-20—Malvi M R and Co, Raharam Lachhmandas v Maneckchand Hardeyal Babdas and ors, Madhowji and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

5162-23—J. P. Wallace and Co., vs. Kakhusru Rustomji Wallace, The Bombay Co. Ltd., Crawford B and Co.

4712-22—Ferreira and V, Jhaverbai, vs Shetikant Chabildas, vs Kanga and Co, Vrajlal and Co.

2317-24—Vrajlal and Co, Jairam Vassanji, vs Javerbai and another, Ferreira and V.

SHORT CAUSES.

3280-24—Purnanand C and J Dhanjibhoy Doongersey, Chimanlal Purshotam, Tyabji D and Co.

1928-24—Motichand and D, Kalyanji Khushal, vs Narotamdas Shamji, Crawford B and Co.

2476-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Seth Gadmaiji Shrimaji Ludha, vs The G I P Railway Co, Little and Co.

2850-22—Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd, Amartlal Lalji, Khandwalla and Chh.

2650-24—Motichand and D, Brijmohan Laxminarayen, Vithardas Charandas and another, Kanga and Co.

1253-24—Purnanand C and J, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Harakji Dayabhai.

3213-24—Kanga and Co, Virbhadrapa Bagur v Hansraj Ramji and Co. Mulji T and Co., Madhavji and Co.

2494-23—Motichand and D, Valabhji Meghji Cawasji Framji and Co., Thakoredas and Co.

3197-24—Little and Co, Beddukh, vs Hamlinsis and Co Ltd, vs Hall and Co, Manubhai and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

5239-21—Raghavaya N and Co, Dharamey Jetha and Co, Lachiram Motiram Thakoredas and Co.

1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and others, vs Ramanlal Jamnadas and another, Pathare and Co, Khandwalla and Chh.

2127-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassonji Khimji and Co, vs The Whittle Spg and Wg Mfg Co Ltd and another, Bhaishanker K and G

2261-24—Amarchand and M, Jethabai Meghji, vs Morarji Hormusji, Edgelow G W and Co.

2358-24—Little and Co, The Edward Mfg Co Ltd, vs Crossley Bros Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

2488-24—N C Dalal and Co, Haji Sakoor Gani, vs Natwardal Durgashanker.

1263-24—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Shersingh Raghubirsingh, Tyabji D and Co.

2435-24—Payne and Co, Korday Bros, D B Chaganlal and Co, Mehta L and Co.

4263-23—N C Dalal and Co, Gulam Mahomed Oppal, Gove and Co, Captain and V.

2842-21—Dabholker and J, Laxmidas Amersey, Mathuradas Nensey, Malvi M R and Co.

617-24—Dharamsy D and Co., Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi v Dwarkadas Premji and others, Madhowji and Co.

1553-24—Little and Co, W H Brady and Co Ltd, vs The Aryodaya Spng and Wg Co Ltd, Thakoredas and Co.

2392-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassanji Khimji and Co, Rawley and Co and another Edgelow G W and Co, Purnanand Cl and Chh.

LONG CAUSES.

2488-22—Mulji Th and Co, Naranji Kalidas, vs Mistry Gordhandas Karsbhai, Payne and Co.

4447-22—Khandwalla and C, Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapdia, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and Co.

2154-21—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal, vs Parbhudas Radhabhai and others.

2244-24—Vachha and Co, Herachand Kasiprchand and another, vs Divanchand Hiralal, Dharamsi D and Co.

2322-21—Madhavji and Co, Fulchand Ruia and another, vs Bulakhidas Tribhuwandas and others, Amin and D.

4831-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Lakhmichand Padamsey, vs Damodin Mansaj Deokuran and others, Khandwalla and Chh.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji, vs Meghji Jetha and Co, and another, Ramalal and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.

4830-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madawji Mahanji and Co, vs Jagjivandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.

4419-22—Fatell and E, Rameshwarprasad Keshriprasad, vs Dhanji Ramdasay, Matubhai J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

2239-24—Crawford B and Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd (in liquidation) v Vithaldas Thakoredas, Kanga and Co.

2463-24—Merwanji K and Co, Khatijabai Shaikh Adam v Haji Mahomed Casum Murad and ors, Crawford B and Co.

2153-24—Chitnis K and M, Nomanbhoy Mulla Abdullabhoy Poonawalla v Haji Mahomed Kassam Morad and ors, Crawford B and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

2224-24—Thakoredas and Co, Hirji Jairam, Lilibai Dharamdas Bhagwandas, Merwanji K and Co, Smetham B and L, Thakoredas and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

S C 553-24—Dabholker and J Khatao Bhawanji and Co. v Miya Mahomed Yusf Shaikh Abdula Khot and others, Judah and S.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

S C Ct—1913/20347-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vanjara T Sidick Saleb Mahomed, B R Parelwalla Jamsedji E and D.

CHAMBER MATTER FOR TAKING EVIDENCE.

1149-24—Thakoredas and D. Vallabhdas Ranchoddas v Gopaldas Nagardas, Chitnis K and M.

LONG CAUSES.

2857-24—Rele and Co, Nitisen Dwarkadas, vs Sheralikhan Mukhtar Khan, Gabdar Vachha and Co.

3581-24—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw, vs Mohamedalli Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Dabholker and J, Poonha and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Khandera L and M, Dikshit M and Co.

3061-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Behadurmal Gurmukhrai Nemane, vs Mohanlal Surchand and others, Jamshedji K and D.

SHORT CAUSES.

1959-24—Merwanji K and Co, Societa Anonima Pir La Filatura Doc Cascarni Seta Joint Stock Co and another vs Mulchand Ramchand and Co, Dastur and Co.

2441-24—Merwanji K and Co, Taramatibai v Jiwatram Panachand and anr, Dallas and Co, Dharamsi D and Co.

2523-24—Chitnis K and M, Burjorji Dinshaw Dordi v Jamsetji Cowasji Kotwal.

2341-24—Mulji Th and Co, N H Moos v Dharsey Lakhmidas, Mehta L and Co

2434-24—Amin and D, Jesinghbhai Dewidas v Radhakison Ramdasay, Kanga and Co, Manubhai and Co.

2094-24—N D Dalal and Co, Chunilal Gangaram v Vallabhdas Ranchoddas, Chitnis K and M.

749-24—Rele and Co, Dana Fatta and Co, Gordhandas Waghji, Chubb and Co.

2482-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Rustomji Sorabji Umrigar v Kalkhsaru Hormusji Plumber, Shroff and Z.

2774-24—Mulla and M, Dinshaw Dhanjishaw Patel and ors v Vallabhdas Cowasji Dikshit M and Co.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 638.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 688.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 678.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 106 1/2.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 222 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 1/2.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 289.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.63 1/2.
London—Paris Frcs. 87.63.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.90.
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.70.
London—Rome Liras 107.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady but quiet. Exchange market closed steady but dull with sellers for ready T T on London 1s 6 1/32.

MONEY.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Call 2 per cent nominal.
One month 2 per cent nominal.
Three month 4 per cent.
Six month 5 to 5 1/2 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Short money easy. Long money steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

London, Nov. 26.

Tele Transfers 1/6 1/16. Quiet.
Bar Gold 77.10.0. Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 33 3/16. Quiet.

London, Nov. 26.

Rentes 3 p.c. 50
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 3/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 33 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Absence of buyers. Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 p. c. since 5/7/23.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 27.

Bank Telegraphic	1/6
Bank Demand	1/6 1/32
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs Demand	638
American Dollars	289
Hongkong Dollars	160 1/2
Shanghai	222 1/2
Japan	111
Singapore	157 1/2

Market Steady.

READY AND FORWARD.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Bank's selling ready T T 1/6.
Bank's buying ready T T 1/16.
Bank's selling T T December 1/6.
Bank's buying T T December 3/32.
Bank's selling T T January 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying T T January 1/8.
Bank's selling T T February 1/6.
Bank's buying T T February 1/16.
Bank's selling T T March 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying T T March 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling T T April 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying T T April 1/5 15/16.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17.25
Christiania	31.30
Amsterdam	11.49
Switzerland	24.01
Belgium (Yesterday's)	95.78
Athens (Yesterday's)	268.50
Prague	154.25

New York, Nov. 26.

Demand Bills 4.63.12
Exchange on London in:—
Paris 87.70
Germany 19.445.000 M.
Italy 106.82

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 26.

Discount Bank bills :—
3 M/st 3 3/4.
Indian 6 M/st 3 3/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills :—
3 M/st 4 1/6
6 M/st 4 1/4

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

3 months London discounts 3 15/16 per cent.
6 months London discounts 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 65/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 84/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1929-47 93/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 97/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 97/8.
5 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1925 102/8.
5 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1928 103/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 100/11.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 102/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 103/4.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 106/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 74/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 99.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 74.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 95.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1975 73.

SHARES.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Market remained stalemate. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1407/8 India 74 Central Bank 28 and Eastern Bank 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 417/8 Apollo 18 Bombay Cotton 535 Bombay Dyeing 875 Bradbury 525 Century 410 Central India 522/8 Colaba Land 156/4 Coolra 160 Crescent 237/8 Currim 400 Dawn 630 Edward Sassoon 183/12 Fazulbhoy 872/8 Finlay 765 Globe 60 Gokak 102/8 Indian Bleaching 227/8 Indian Malwa 410, Kastoorchand 151/4 Khatao 190 Kohinoor 1185 Luxmi Cotton 4620 Madhowji 377/8 Mathuradas 230 M. Petit 2650 Morarji 2600 New Great 407/8 New City 295 Pabani 352/8 Pearls 356/4 Phoenix 572/8 Simplex 253/12 Swan 1025 Swadeshi 623/12 Tata Mill 185 and Vishnu Cotton 1650.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 186/4 Bombay Burma 316/4 Bombay Burma New Issue 68/12 British Burma Petroleum 5/8 Bombay Tramway 87/8 Bombay Steam 62/8 Bundi Cement 9 Katni Ord. 60 Katni Defd. 160 New India 12/4 Shivrajpur 46/8 Tata Iron Ord 11 Tata Iron Defd 37/8 Tata Hydro 698/12 and Scindia Steam 7/8.

London, Nov. 26.

Hongkong Bank £138
Chartered Bank £20 5/8
National Bank £45 1/2
P. & O. Bank £10 3/4
Eastern Bank £5 7/8.

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 26.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Decr./Jan. 17 1/2.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot December 17 5/8.
Tone:—Market was irregular and easier, closing steady.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £90 plus 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93 1/8 unchgd.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £101 5/16 unchgd
Conversion Loan £79 plus 1/8
Indian Loan:—
5½ p.c. £103 unchanged.
7 p.c. £116 unchanged.
Consols 2½ p.c. 58 1/4 plus 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 48 nominal unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) 67 1/4 plus 1/8.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 58 1/4 plus 1/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/9.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/7/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/7/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/8/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 75/10.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 75/10.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 75/10.

London, Nov. 26.

Bar gold ready £90.0.
Silver ready d. 33-8.
Silver forward d. 33-7.

TONE OF SILVER—

Steady. Decline due to absence of buyers who came after the price was fixed. Prices expected to remain at present level.

GOLD.

Bombay, November 27.

Ready :—22-8-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	At 6 p.m
Magsar	22-7-0	22-8-0	22-8 0
Posh	22-7-3	22-8-6	22-8-0

Teji Mandi,
Magsar 0—4—0
Posh 0—8—0
Tone—Market Firm.

SILVER.

Bombay, November 27.

Ready :—75-10-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	75-2-0	75-10-0	75-10-0
Posh	75-3-0	75-10-0	75-10-0

Teji Mandi,
Magsar 1—2—0
Posh 2—0—0
Tone—Market Firm.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 27.

To-day Reuter reported 1 point lower to 5 points higher in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 13 to 16 points down. The market was quiet but steady.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 26th instant as follows :—"Evening up market. Fair undertone."

A small change being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened unchanged at Rs. 468 for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and a well-known Indore operator were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 472. On Bazar operators and Shroffs selling the prices gave way to Rs. 471. At about this level Shroffs and the prominent Indore operator continued to buy and the market further improved to Rs. 474 1/2 and closed at Rs. 475. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 475 and advanced to Rs. 476 1/2 on the prominent Indore operator buying, and closed at Rs. 474 1/2 on Commission Houses selling. One Japanese firm sold Oomra January.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 451 1/2 and steadily advanced to Rs. 460 on the well-known Indore operator and general buying, and closed at Rs. 458 1/2. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 445 and improved to Rs. 454 on buying by the Indore operator and closed at Rs. 451 1/2. F. G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 402 whilst March Bengal was quoted Rs. 401.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady, and there was a good demand for nice new Bengal cotton for prompt shipment.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS, at 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, November 27.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	474 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	402 1/2
"	March	402 1/2
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	458
"	March	451

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay November 27.

	Fine.	Fully Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	495	475
M. G. Oomra No. 4	520	505

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, November 27.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	475
" " Bengal	Dec./January	403
F. G. Bengal	March	401
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	459
"	March	452

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

BOMBAY, Nov. 27.

New York Market 26th Nov. 1924:—

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
23.72	Dec.			23.75	+01
23.91	Jan.	23.95	+04 23.87—04	23.90	—03
24.21	Mar.		24.21 —	24.24	+05
24.53	May			24.58	+04
24.53	Jul.			24.57	+03
23.51	Oct.			23.54	+03

New York spot on 25th Nov. 24.25—25 New Orleans 24.10—45.

Telegraphic market advices:—Dull market, purely professional. January highest 24.04 (12.19 p.m.), lowest 23.80 (10.09 a.m.) range 24 points.

Liverpool Market 26th Nov 1924:—

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.46	Jan.	13.30—16	13.30—16	13.30	—16
13.53	Mar.	13.37—16	13.37—16	13.37	—16
13.58	May			13.42	—16
13.53	Jul.			13.38	—15
13.01	Oct.			12.88	—13
Egyptian					
25.13	Nov			25.10	—03
23.38	Jan.			23.10	—23

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales (ntures on Tuesday last estimated at 30,000.

(2) Quiet steady market. Trade fixing call sales. American cross rate 4.63 1/4.

American markets are closed to-day (Thursday the 27th).

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

Total Day's Sales:—
At Liverpool ..... 6,000 Bales.
On Spec. and for Exp. ... 100 ,,
Of East Indian ..... 250 ,,
Mid. Americans Spot:—
Universal Standard 13.55. Fair inquiry.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 26.80
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

Jan.	23.91
Mar.	24.25
May	24.59
New York Noon Call:—	
Jan.	23.86
Mar.	24.20
May	24.56
New Orleans 10 a.m.:—	
Jan.	24.07
Mar.	24.36

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months	To-day's prices.
Jan.	13.30 —.16
Mar.	13.37 —.16
May	13.42 —.16
July	13.38 —.15

INDIAN COTTON—SPOTS.

Scinde:—
'Good' 11.85
'Fully Good' 12.25
'Fine' 12.65
Bengal:—
'Good' 11.95
'Fully Good' 12.35
'Fine' 12.75
Oomra:—
'Good' 12.00
'Fully Good' 12.50
'Fine' 13.00
Broach:—
'Good' 12.25
'Fully Good' 12.65
'Fine' 13.05

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months	To-day's prices.
Nov.	13.25 —.17
Jan.	13.29 —.17
Mar.	13.36 —.19
May	13.41 —.17
July	13.37 —.16
Oct.	12.85 —.16
EGYPTIAN.	
Nov.	25.13 unchgd.
Jan.	23.38 ,,
May	21.63 plus .3

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

Months	To-day's prices.
Nov.	25.10 —03
Decr.	24.35 plus .15
Jan.	23.10 —.28
Feb.	22.65 —.30
Mar.	22.00 —.25
Apl.	21.75 —.20
May	21.40 —.20
June	21.05 —.25
July	20.75 —.25
Aug.	20.55 —.25
Septr.	20.35 —.25
Octr.	20.05 —.25

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months	To-day's prices.
Nov.	13.25 —.17
Decr.	13.23 —.17
Jan.	13.30 —.16
Feb.	13.32 —.16
Mar.	13.37 —.16
Apl.	13.38 —.16
May	13.42 —.16
June	13.40 —.15
July	13.38 —.15
Aug.	13.21 —.15
Septr.	13.11 —.13
Octr.	12.88 —.13
Nov.	12.76 —.13

Tone :—Steady.

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Nov. 26.

Futures at New York:—

Months	To-day's Prices.
Jan.	23.89 —.2
March	24.24 plus .3
May	24.53 ,, .5
July	24.57 ,, .4

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 26.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 61.000
Day's Exports to Continent 20.000
Futures at New York:—
Jan. ..... 23.89 —.02
Mar. ..... 24.24 plus .03
Mar. ..... 24.58 plus .05
July ..... 24.57 ,, .04
New York Market is closed on 27th inst.
Spot Cotton at New York 24.25 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 24.10 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans:—
Jan. ..... 24.05 —.05
Mar. ..... 24.16 —.03
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 21 3/8
Silver Foreign mined 69 1/8.

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 26.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Cargo J/F Sellers 62/3
Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Cargo J/F Sellers 63/9
Tone:—Quiet and lower.
Australian J/F Sellers 64.
Choice White Karachi N/D Value 62/6
Soft Red Karachi N/D Value 61/6
Tone :—Quiet and lower.

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 26.

Linseed La-Plata Argentine was weak and easier but closed rather firmer at £21 5/8 Sellers at 21 1/2 Buyers for Nov/Decr.
Cottonseed Bombay closed easier at £10 3/4 Sellers for Nov/Decr.
Castorseed Bombay N/D Sellers £29.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, November 27 (6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready.	Basis Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-20	65 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-20	54 0 0	8 5 0
Wheat, Karachi Rangle	56 0 0	8 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 9 0	12 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 9 0	12 3 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 10 0	14 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 6 0	13 14 0
Teelseed White 65-16	0 0 0	16 2 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	0 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	0 0 0	14 14 0
Teelseed, Black	0 0 0	13 14 0
Poppyseed, White	13 12 0	14 6 0
Castorseed	0 0 0	16 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery		5 15 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Groundnuts J/F	69 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 65/15 D/J	16 1 0	
Cotton Seed D/J	5 12 0	
Cotton Seed M/M	5 11 0	

METALS.

London, Nov. 26.

English best Selected Copper £67 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B. £63 7/8
Copper Braziers £84 1/2
Yellow Metal 7 7/8
Hard Spelter 28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets 17 5/8
Copper Standard G.M.B. £4 3/4

BRASS.

Bombay, November 27.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	58 0 0
Do.	1	60 0 0
Do.	1 1/4	60 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	60 0 0
Do.	1 3/4	58 0 0
Do.	2	58 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, November 27.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p
Copper, German	3/4	64 0 0
Copper	1	64 0 0
Copper	1 1-4	64 0 0
Copper, American	1 1-2	65 0 0
Copper	1 3-4	65 0 0
Copper	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		66 0 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4		57 8 0
" to 1		57 0 0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		57 0 0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		64 0 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1/4		65 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 27.

		per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Khanhand	No.	14 1/2	0 15 0
Kilachand	No.	20 1/2	1 1 0
Currimbhai	No.	12 1/2	0 14 6
Elphinstone	No.	12 1/2	0 14 6
David	No.	10 1/2	0 13 6
Shapurji	No.	10 1/2	0 13 6
Trikamdas	No.	10 1/2	0 13 6
Sattars	No.	10 1/4	0 13 6
Shapurji	No.	6 1/2	0 12 6
Light-house	No.	6 1/2	0 12 0
Japan	No.	40—1	1 8 0
"	No.	42—2	1 9 6
"	No	20	1 1 9
"	No	32	1 5 9

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bage 258 1/4
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
N/D Sellers £23 3/4.
Months Decr. quoted 44/9.
Buyers etc. Jan/Apl. paid 44/6
Tone :—Poor demand and prices are lower.

RAPESEED.

Ferozepore Real Bold N/D Sellers £23 1/8
Toria N/D Sellers £23 5/8
Brown Cawnpore N/D Selers £22 3/4
Tone :—Slow and neglected.

BARLEY.

London, Nov. 26.

Karachi Barley N/D Sellers 1/2/-

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 26.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta:—
Decr. Sellers 21/6
Jan/Mar. Sellers 21/6
June/July Sellers 19.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay:—
Jan./Mar. Sellers 21/8
Fine White Java C & F Karachi:—
Jan/Mar. Sellers 21/8

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Conditions in the local market tend to a downward tendency all round. Ready prices have dropped by ¾ as with scattered purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 4,800 bags, showing a moderate record of offtake. Java Forward Positions are also easier by a pence or two; so also Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices Forward Delivery. B. R. B. Beet Sugar Prices for Nov.-Dec. shipment also recorded a drop of 2d. in yesterday's price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 19 per cwt.
Shipment Nov./Dec. Sh. 21/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan./Feb./March Sh. 21 per cwt. F. B. H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov./Dec. Sh. 20 per cwt. F. B. H. (nominal).
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov./Dec. Sh. 20/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 48/4 per cent.
Shipment Nov./Dec. Sh. 19/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan./Feb./March Sh. 20 per cwt. F. B. H.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, November, 27.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ex-divi.	422-8	..	417-8
Bombay Cotton	540	..	535
Bombay Dysing	880-75	72-8-877-8	75 876-4
Century	416-4-12-8	412-8	8 12 410
Nagpur ex-divi.	526-4-21-4	522-8	231-12 522-8
Colaba	161-4-60	160	57-8-156-4
Crescent	240-38-12	240	237-8
Indore	412-8-11-4	411-4	410
Kohinoor	1185	..	1185
New Great	413-12-10	11 4-408-12	10 407-8
Pearl	565 57-8	558-12	57-8-556-4
Phoenix	555	..	555
Sharusha	106-4	..	102-8
Simplex	257-8-56-4	256-4	55-253-12
Swan ex-divi.	1025	..	1025
Swadesh ex-divi.	122-8-20	22-8-625	22-8-622-12
Pabni	352-8	..	352-8
Fazal	875-73-8	875	70-872-8
Mathuradas	230	..	230
Tata Mill	187-8	..	185
Globe	60	..	60
Mysore	115	..	116-4
Madhavji	376-4	377-8	75-377-8
Finlay	766	..	765
Gokak ex-divi.	102-8	..	102-8
Edward Sassoon	183-12	..	183-12
Meyer Sassoon	122-8	..	122-8
Alcock	186-8	..	186-4
Bombay Burma Old	315	..	316-4
Bombay Elec. Tram ex-divi.	87-8	..	87-8
Bombay Steamer Ordy	66	..	62-8
Bundi Cement	9	..	9
Central E. Mining	26-8	..	26 8
Indian Cement	35	..	26-4
Tata Steel Ordy.	12	..	11
Tata Steel Defd.	37-8	37 8	37-8

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Marchants' Association)

Bombay, November 27.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 2 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 9
Elphinstone	1 1 9
Century	1 2 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 [illegible] 0
Century per lb.	1 [illegible] 3
Hindustan per lb.	1 7 9
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 7 0
Textile per lb.	1 7 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 7 6
Pearl per lb.	1 6 9
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 5 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 6 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 7 6
Pearl per lb.	1 6 9
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 7 9
Long Cloth Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 7 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 7 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 7 0
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 6 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 5 0
David per lb.	1 4 9
Tata per lb.	1 5 6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 4 9
Halita:—	
Century per lb.	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 3
Textile per lb.	1 6 0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 9
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 6 9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 [illegible]
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 [illegible]
Chock Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	8 10 0
Phoenix per piece	6 6 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 8 0
Hindustan per piece	6 13 0
Pearl Pebaney per piece	6 14 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 9 0
Bombay United per piece	7 8 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	8 8 0
E. D. Racheal	7 0 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	12 0 0
Hindustan	11 13 0

The market remained unfluctuated as usual.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, November 27.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 26th November 1924.

Cotton	13849	Bales.
Wheat	242-4	Cwts.
Linseed	13264	"
Rapeseed etc.	3811	"
Gingellyseed	12766	"
Poppyseed	1425	"
Groundnuts	23562	"
Castorseed	1525	"
Rice	2887	"
Myrabollams	11	"
Cottonseed	18583	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	4056	"
Juwas	662	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	1044	"
Bajri	3323	"
Coal	923	Tons

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Messrs. George Joseph and G. Krishnaswami Iyer to speak on Vaikom Satyagraha at Nair Sabha, Vincent Cross Road, Dadar, 8-30 p.m.

S. S. "Dongola" with English mails of November 13 due at 3 p.m.

Bombay Engineering Congress, Imperial Institute of Science, Mayo Road, 10-30 a.m.

SATURDAY, November 29.

The s. s. Devanha with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Opening of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, at 11-30 a.m.

Manapman by Gandharva Natak Mandli, at New Elphinstone Theatre Grant Road 8-30 p.m.

"Wilson College Annual Atheletic Sports meeting Kennedy Sea-face at 2 p.m. (S.T.)"

SUNDAY, November 30.

"Ekach-pyala" by Gandaarva Natak Mandli, New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road 3 p.m

MONDAY, December 1.

Urgency meeting of Corporation, 2-40 p.m.

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDEN.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A. F. I., will play a programme of music at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Garden to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury who are summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this (Friday) morning, the 28th instant, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 26th November to 6 a.m. of 27th November, 1924:—

Small-pox nil; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza 1 death; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 112. Total mortality this day last year was 88.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from Bombay of the 22nd instant, arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 7 p.m., the same day.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "China" with the mails from London of the 20th instant arrived at Port Said at 4-30 a.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 9-30 a.m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Ceylon Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 26th instant, and is due to arrive here on Sunday noon, the 30th.

The B. I. s/s "Morvada" which left Bombay on the 32st ultimo arrived London on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

The B. I. s/s "Mandala" which left Bombay on the 14th instant arrived at Por Said on the morning of the 26th idem left there the same afternoon.

SATYAGRAHA AT VAIKOM.

Under the auspices of the Nair Sabha Vincent Cross Road, Dadar, Messrs. George Joseph and G. Krishna Swami Iyer will address a public meeting on the "Satyagraha at Vaikom" at 8-30 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a meeting of the Municipal employees of E F. and G Ward Stables will be held to-day (Friday) in the Damodar Thackersey Mooljee Hall at Parel, at 7 p.m (S.T.) Mr. A. C. Higgins of the Bombay Municipality will preside. The meeting will consider the question of developing the Co-operative Credit Societies started for the Stables.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT C. C.

Messrs. J. K. Mehta, S. C. Shah, M. B. Mehta and M. M. Patel have been elected delegates to the Belgaum Congress.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The 13th Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 11 a.m. at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, will inaugurate the proceedings.

ALL-GUJERAT TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

The Second All-Gujerat Temperance Conference will be held at Ahmedabad at 1 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday) in the Premabhai Hall, under the presidency of Reverend J. F Edwards, Editor, "Dnyandeya", Bombay.

CO-OPERATIVE MASS MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, a mass meeting will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at the Damoder Thackersey Moojee Hall of the Social Service League, at Parel, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Ranji Dwarkadas presiding. In the meeting eminent co-operators will speak on the co-operative movement in Marathi. Some comic scenes from the popular Marathi drama "Punya-Prabhav" will be enacted by the Manoranjan Mandal. Free admission tickets can be had at the door.

INTER-ASSOCIATION DEBATE.

There will be a debate between the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Young Men's Parsee Association to-morrow (Saturday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.) at the Brotherhood premises, when the Brotherhood will propose that this House thinks that India should adopt modern civilization for her own progress and purposes. Prof. N. N. Lala will preside.

SHRI RASTRIYA SHALA, BOMBAY.

The fourth anniversary of the above school will be celebrated to-morrow (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Marvadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road. When Shrijut Dattatrya Balkishana Kalekar will preside.

The celebration committee has arranged the following programme for the day.

1. Reading of the report by the Acharya. 2. Music and Dialogues by the students. 3 Prize Distribution. 4. Speeches by prominent citizens. 5. President's Address.

PURITY CAMPAIGN IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Central Labour Board the third round of the Purity party will be taken on Sunday next at 4 o'clock, when the members who have volunteered to help are kindly requested to be present in the office of Mr. Jhabvala at Parel. Mr. Dole master will bring a large party of volunteers.

NON-BRAHMINS' IDEAL.

Under the auspices of the Bharat Bandhu Samaj, Rao Bahadur Professor Anna Babajee Lathey of Belgaum, will deliver a public lecture on Sunday (the 30th instant) at 9 a.m., at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Girgaum, on 'The Ideals of the Non-Brahmins", when Mr M R. Jayakar has kindly consented to preside.

POST OFFICE ANNUAL THANKSGIVING MASS.

The Catholic Members of the Bombay Presidency Postal Association Officials from the General Post Office, Bombay, the Town Sub-Offices, the Dead Letter Offices, and the Presidency Offices will offer their Second Annual Thanksgiving Mass at the Gloria Church, Byculla, at 9 a.m. on Sunday (the 30th inst.) There will be Sermon, Exposition, and Benediction. Souvenirs will be distributed after the service. A Social for members and their families has been organized and will take place in the Institute Luso-Indiano Hall the same evening at 7-30 p.m.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Prof. B. K. Dhurandhar will conduct the fortnightly study class at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood on Sunday (the 30th instant) at 9 a.m. (S. T.), when he will expound Ralph Waldho Trine's "In Tune with the Infinite."

Swami Yatiswarananda will conduct a class on the same day at the same place at 4-30 p.m., when he will speak on "Religion and how it can unite us."

GANESH NATAK MANDALI.

On the night of the 26th instant, the Bombay Theatre was fairly packed to witness the popular drama entitled "Matschya Gandha", written by the Marathi playwright, Mr. Yeshwant N. Tipnis. The drama is based upon an interesting chapter of the King Shantanu's regime. Mr. Madhavrao Tipnis, the young prominent actor, ably played the part of Yuvraj "Bhisma." Mr. Potnis as "Gauvri" also did splendid work. The audience was much amused at the comic part of the play. The Company has been providing good amusement to Bombay theatre-goers by staging popular prose dramas.

IMPERIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Imperial High School Prize distribution gathering will come off to-morrow (Saturday) at 4, p.m. at the Dubesh Theatre (Near Girgaum Police Court. When Hon. Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji Bar-at-law, will preside and distribute the Prizes.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT MISCHIEF.

WOMAN COMMITTED TO SESSION.

Before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate Gullabbai (30) a Hindu woman was charged with committing mischief by fire with intent to destroy a building.

The accused resided in a building at Panaswadi. At about 11-30 p.m. on Wednesday she set fire to her bedding by pouring kerosine oil. On an alarm being raised the neighbours came and put out the fire.

The accused was committed to the High Court Sessions.

A TAXI- DRIVER FINED.

FOR REFUSING TO PLY WHILE ON STAND.

Before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate Magistrate Ahmbakar Ayaab, a taxi driver, was charged refusing to ply his taxi for hire while on a public stand.

The evidence showed that on the 21st ultimo at about 10 a.m. Mr. John Roberts, a European went to the accused who was second in the line at Victoria Terminus stand and asked him to drive. The accused refused and said the driver had gone to take his tea. Mr. Roberts then asked him to drive to the police station but he refused to do so.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said he did not refuse to ply for hire.

The accused was convicted on evidence and fined Rs. 10.

CHINAMAN CONVICTED.

FOR POSSESSING UNLICENSED OPIUM.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazgaon Excise Inspector N. G. Cama charged Chung a Chinaman, with possessing 20 lbs. and 25 tolas of opium without a license valued at Rs. 1440/-

On receipt of certain information, the accused's residence in 2nd Lane Kamatipura was searched and from under a bed was found a box containing 30 slabs of opium and on a further search on removing a box a hole was found in a wall in which 12 lbs. of opium were found. The total weight of opium found was 20 lbs. and 25 tolas.

Sub Inspector Byramji N. Cama then charged the accused with possessing 30 grains of cocaine which was found in his other room on Bapty Road concealed in a false bottom made in a wooden match box holder.

Mr. St. John pleader defended the accused and pleaded for mercy.

In view of his one previous conviction, the accused was sentenced to an aggregate term of three months' and two weeks regorous imprisonment.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.

Before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate Sergeant Hill charged (1) Bansi ram (2) Soorchand and (3) Sevenand Gopal with theft and abetment.

The evidence showed that the complainant Shiblal Nathu owned a jewellery shop at Motibazar. On the 21st instant the three accused went to the complainant's shop and asked him to show them some jewellery which they said they wanted to buy. The second and the third accused engaged the complainant in conversation and the first accused picked up an ornament valued at Rs. 40/- and then they all started running. They were however chased, and subsequently arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty. The first accused being a youth was bound over in a sum of Rs. 50/- for six months. The second accused had seven previous convictions and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The third accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in view of his four previous convictions.

POSSESSING COUNTERFEIT COINS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Parsadu Bisanstar was charged with possessing counterfeit coins and attempting to cheat.

The accused was taken to the Colaba Police Station on Wednesday afternoon for obstructing the public road as a hawker. As he could not pay the necessary reposit of Rs. 3/- demanded for his bail a search was made and a sum of Rs. 11/5/0 was found on his person which included two four anna pieces which were counterfeit.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said the counterfeit coins were given to him by some customers which he had kept along with other money.

His Worship believed the accused's statement and discharged him.

STRIKERS STILL OUT.

SITUATION AT ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO.

The 170 employees of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ld. who downed tools on Wednesday did not resume work on Thursday. The management therefore engaged some new hands in their place. The management propose to pay the strikers off to-day (Friday).

HIGH COURT.

5TH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHARGED WITH INFANTICIDE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Shah.

Emperor

vs.

Sayadabai.

The accused was charged under Sec. 302 of the Indian Penal Code with having murdered a newly born female child by strangling her. The accused was also charged under Sec. 318 with having secretly disposed of the dead body of the said child and of having intentionally concealed the birth of the said child on or about 21st October, 1924.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General with Mr. O'Gorman appeared for the prosecution and K. S. Dadmoria appeared for the defence.

The prosecution case was as follows. The accused lived with her husband in a Dive quarter Chawl at Delisle Road. The accused had gone to her native place and had returned to Bombay only last November. About the 18th October the husband of the accused had sent for two nurses to examine the mukhabat the wife of his brother. At that time the accused was also examined. On examination the accused was found to be pregnant of about 9 months and she was advised to go to a hospital. On or about the 21st October at about 6 p.m. the accused was seen going to a latrine. She did not come out for a very long time. When her husband returned from work he was told that his wife, the accused, had gone to the latrine long time back and had not still come out. When the husband went towards the latrine he found the accused sitting in a corner. At that time nobody knew that anything had happened to her. On or about the third day after that a sweeper in the Municipal employ came to clean the latrines of the said chawl. While he was cleaning one of the latrines he noticed the head of a child in the pan.

He at once reported to the Police. The Police then took charge of the child. The accused was sent to the Cama Hospital for being examined. On examination the accused bore signs of recent delivery. The dead child was examined by the doctor and it was found to bear signs of injury on the throat. The opinion of the doctor was that the child died of asphyxiation.

NOT GILTY.

The defence of the accused was that for some time past she had been suffering from acute pain in the abdomen On or about the 21st October she went to the latrine, because she had great pain in the stomach. At that time she felt like evacuating. While she was in the act of evacuating all of a sudden she was delivered of a child which fell into the pan below. Immediately thereon she fainted away. She must have fainted for a long time as it was about 11 p.m. when she returned to her senses.

After hearing the evidence and the sole arguments addressed by Mr. Billimoria to the accused, the jury unanimously brought a verdict of not guilty on the charge of murder. With regard to the charge of secretly disposing of the body of the dead child the jury was divided in the first instance, by 5 to 4 but on further consideration the jury brought a verdict of not guilty by 8 to 1.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

His Lordship accordingly acquitted the accused and directed her to be discharged.

LAMINGTON ROAD TRAGEDY.

PARSI KILLED BY MOTOR.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday touching the death of Jamshedji Edulji Karma, a Parsi aged 38 years, employed in Manekji Petit Mill, who was knocked down by a motor car No. Z4932 driven by Ravi Narayen on Wednesday evening near Precious Cinema, Lamington Road, and died on the spot.

Mr. Nusserwanji Manockji Mistry said at about 7-15 p.m. on Wednesday he was walking on the footpath along Precious Cinema and the deceased was crossing the road. A motor car then came from the direction of Ballasis Road which was driven very fast and knocked down the deceased. The front guard of the left side of the car struck him and threw him down. The left front wheel of the car passed over him and the car was then driven faster. After the deceased was thrown down the car was driven away. The police and the people tried to stop it but they did not succeed. The injured man was taken to J. J. Hospital where the doctor said he was dead.

Mr. Pestonji Jamsetji Shroff, a Merchant, said at the time of the accident he was seated in a shop opposite the Precious Cinema. He suddenly heard a noise and saw a motor car going very fast. He did not hear any horn sounded. He went and saw the deceased lying and bleeding on the road.

Ramchandra Burmaji, Police Constable No. 2865-D said at 7-15 p.m. he was on duty at the junction of Foras Road and Lamington Road. A motor car driven by the suspect came from Grant Road and went along Foras Road. It was about 7 p.m. when it first passed by the witness. It again came from Foras Road and was driven towards Grant Road. The same man was driving and a woman in the dark coloured sari was seated in the car, which was going very fast. Witness saw deceased crossing the road and going towards Cinema. When he was in the middle of the road the right front mudguard struck him and knocked him down. The right front wheel went by the side of his head. The horn was not sounded and no warning was given before the deceased was knocked down. As it was going very fast witness whistled and shouted to the driver to stop, but he did not stop. After the man was knocked down the car went faster. He could not see the number of the car as the tail light had been put out. Witness, another policeman and some people tried to stop the car but could not succeed. Policeman No. 1491 afterwards gave witness the number of the car which was Z-4932.

P. C. 1491 then corroborated the last witness and said he tried to stop the car but it was going very fast and he had to move aside. The suspect was driving and a woman was seated by his side. Witness told the suspect that he had taken the number but he drove away. Witness knew the driver. The number of the car was Z-4932. After half an hour the same car came with two European gentlemen. Witness called out to the driver but he drove away. As witness was running after the car, the occupants told him to stop. Witness then went into the car. The gentlemen alighted at the Byculla Club and told witness to take the car and the driver to the police station.

The jury returned a verdict of death by fracture of the skull resulting from his having been knocked down by motor car No. Z-4932 which was driven by Ravi Narayen in a rash and negligent manner.

Ravi Narayan was present at the inquest. Deputy Inspector Achreker led the evidence.

ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.

"IL TROVATORE."

It was nearly one o'clock in the morning when the Gonsalez Italian Grand Opera Company finished its opening performance at the "Excelsior." The House was crowded, and the selection of Verdi's Gem and its excellent rendering gave an attractive introduction to the season. We have had for the last many weeks in Bombay a heavy show of vaudeville performances and popular songs—Madeline Rossitier and Harry Lauder and the Westminster Glee Singers. The appearance of classic opera after such a season is itself an influence of welcome, but the Italian Opera Company triumphed last night more by their artistic merit than the receptive disposition of the Bombay public. The music was rich and varied, and the crash appeared at times to be beyond the capacity of the Hall. The following was the cast of characters:—

Leonora	Signorina Betti Lyda.
Ines	F. Fabbri.
Azucena (Gypsie)	L. Warko.
Conte de Luna	Signor F. Izal.
Manrico (Trovatore)	G. Cappellotti.
Ferrante	U. Carmassi.
Ruitz	L. Gilardi.
Franz	R. Foresi.

Leonora, Conte de Luna and Manrico were repeatedly encored; severally and in combination they commanded the appreciation of the House. Conte de Luna's baritone music in the second Act was rapturously applauded and Leonora and Manrico in the prison-scene had to appear again and again.

The Orchestra was in good form, though it must be said of the stage-apparatus that the conveniences were meagre for the play and could be brought into better correspondence with Opera Shows.

The Opera consists of a magnificent set of artists whose stay in Bombay will be widely enjoyed. The Management have restored popular prices.

To-night the Company will stage Cavelleria Rusticana.

WESTMINSTER GLEE SINGERS

FINAL PERFORMANCE.

The Glee singers gave their final concert on Wednesday night to a thoroughly appreciative audience. Where each performer is excellent it is easier to single out individuals on account of their materials than on account of their merits. In this way we may mention Mr. Clifford Lothean who sang "In Summertime on Bredon," "The Volga Boat Song" and "When the King goes forth to War"—the two latter made famous by Chaliapine—with great spirit and style. Mr. Ellis Vizard gave a dramatic rendering of "On with the Motley" from "Pagliacci", "The Flower Song" from "Carmen" and "The Monastery" with a chorus of voices off. One of the soprano boys Master Edmund Walter sang "The Last Rose of Summer" sweetly with true artistic feeling. Mr. Donald Reid's clear baritone was well suited by Purcell's exquisite little song "Passing By". The quartettes glees and quintettes were well sung, the voices blended well, the balance of tone was accurate and the diction perfect. To be able to understand every word of a song new to the hearer is a rare pleasure which the Glee Singers never fail to give. We only wish that there had been a larger music-loving European public in Bombay to enjoy this opportunity of hearing good songs well sung.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

In the share market jutes in sympathy with a quiet hessian market ruled easier lately:—This section continues irregular, New Chumtas showing a rise of about four points while in other cases sellers have had to lower their prices to meet the market. Coals were steady with a good enquiry for Borrea but sellers took nothing on. Government securities were steady. Miscellaneous were without any feature. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper 65/8, 3 per cent. loan 1945-55 97/8, 5½ per cent. war bonds 1923 102/12, 5 per cent. bonds 1930 102/15.

Banks:—Imperial Bank 352.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ord. 155, Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 40.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/8.

Jutes:—Auckland 27/8, Bally 256/8, Barnagore 174, Champdany 218, Cheviot 300, Clive 45/12, Fort Gloster 16/-, Ganges 360, Hooghly ord. 7/8, Howrah 6/8, Hukumchand ord. 10/12, Kamarhatty 662, Kelvin 345, National 325, Northbrook 6/8, Nuddea 49, Orient 22/8, Presidency 8/14, Standard 426, Union 381,

Coals:—Bengal Giridih 8/12, Bhowgora 8/8, Borrea pref. 73, Burra Dhemo 5/6, Burrakur 31/8, Equitable 13/8, Jainty Central 6, New Beerbhoom 35, Pasmoina 2/12, Raneegunge 4/, Samla Kendra 11, Samla Ramnagar 8/8, Searsole 14/4.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cements annas 5, Britannia Engineering 436, Indian Iron and Steel 124, Marshall and Co. 3, Behar Rice 1/8, B. I. Corporation ord. 5/6, B. I. Corporation deferred 5/8, Burma Corporation 10/4, Walford Transport 1/4, Anglo Oriental Navigation 1e/4.

Tea Companies:—Alyne Pathemara 628/8, Atal 25/6, Basmatia 20/8, Bisnauth 38/12, Central Cachar 137, Dagnacherra 10/12, Dessai and Parbuttia 503, Dimakusi 29/8, Doolahat 41/8, East India 27, Eastern Terai 11/2, Gielle 31/12, Gohpur 11/14, Gulma 19/8, Hapjan Parbut 4/10, Hasimara 38/8, Joybirpara 37/4, Jutlibari 18/12, Namburnadi 14, New Chumta 44/12, New Terai 21, Orang 13/2, Panisimbing 20/4, Redbank 10/6, Rutema 22, Sarugaon 22/8 Tengpani 18/12, Tukvar 45/8.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one sixteenth pence.

SUBMARINE RUNS AGROUND.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 26.

While cruising with a Flotilla, to-day, submarine 154 ran aground on Brambles Bank between Cowes and Calshot. The submarine is not submerged and no lives are endangered. Warship "Adamant" is standing by, and hopes to tow her off at high tide.—B. O. W.

MEDICAL COLLEGE MAGAZINE.

PROTEST AGAINST DEAN'S INTERFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I find that a wrong account of the resolutions passed at the meeting of Grant Medical College students held on the 21st instant where I presided, has appeared in some of the local newspapers and as this has led to much unpleasantness and misunderstanding I request you to publish the original resolutions passed in the meeting, a true copy of which I enclose herewith. Thanking you.—Yours, etc.

ABRAHAM S. ERULKAR.

RESOLUTIONS.

(1) This meeting disagrees with the opinions of Major Higham expressed in the evidence given by him before the University Reforms Committee with regard to the social status, (2) Raising of fees, (3) Reservation of Professional Chairs for I.M.S men; and in this connection, it is the considered opinion of this meeting that the present students of Grant Medical College are socially fitted to enter the medical profession, (2) that there should be no raising of fees; (3) no Professional Chairs be reserved for the I.M.S. men.

(2) This meeting strongly protests against the order of the President of the College Council prohibiting the free and unfettered expressions of the grievances of the students contained in the editorials of the College Magazine and firmly believes that in the interest of the College every facility be given for the expression of students' grievances and criticisms on the College administrations.

(3) This Meeting authorises the president to forward the 1st. resolution to the President and Members of the University Reforms Committee and the second resolution (1) to the College Council, (2) to the Minister of Education and (3) to the Surgeon General.

GATEWAY OF INDIA.

COMING OPENING CEREMONY.

The following ceremony will be observed for the opening of the Gateway of India by His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Reading, P C, G C B, G M S I G M I E, G C V O., Viceroy and Governor General of India at 5 p.m. on Thursday the 4th December 1924.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading will arrive by motor at the Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m. and will be received on arrival by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson, His Excellency the Viceroy will then inspect the Guards of Honour furnished by the Royal Navy and 1/11th Sikh Regiment (K.G.O.) Her Excellency the Countess of Reading, accompanied by Lady Wilson, will be conducted to their seats on the dais by the Chief Secretary to Government.

2. After inspection, Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor will proceed in procession to the dais. All present will rise as Their Excellencies enter the Building and will remain standing until they have taken their seats on the dais.

3. His Excellency the Governor will invite His Excellency the Viceroy to declare the Gateway of India open. His Excellency the Viceroy will then declare the Gateway open As soon as this is done, the Salute will be proclaimed to the public by a flourish of trumpets.

4. The following gentlemen will then be presented to His Excelency the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading:—

Mr. G. Wittet, Architect, Mr. C. W. E Arbuthnot, Executive Engineer, Presidency District, Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha, Retired Executive Engineer, Rao Bahadur Y. H. Desai, Assistant Engineer, Khan Saheb Soratji Ratanji, Mr. Hormasji Ratanji, Contractors.

5. His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by His Excelency the Governor will then leave in procession. All present will remain standing till Their Excellencies have left.

6. Full dress (white) will be worn by Civil Officers entitled to wear uniform Full dress white uniform will be worn by Naval Officers, Review Order Khaki (without medals) by Military Officers and Morning Dress by others. Indian gentlemen will wear the dress they use for high ceremonial occasions.

SEQUEL TO MR. PATEL'S REFUSAL.

URGENCY MEETING OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary states.:

"In pursuance of a requisition received under Section 36 (d) and (h) of the Municipal Act for calling an Urgency Meeting of the Corporation to consider a proposition for expressing opinion that it is necessary that the President of the Corporation should attend the public functions to be held in the honour of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Bombay as it is extremely desirable that the Corportion should be represented on these occasions, a Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 1st December 1924, at 2 p.m. (Bombay Time.")

BOXING AT EDINBURGH.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

In a boxing contest for the Welterweight Championship of Europe at Edinburgh, Milligan beat the holder, Kid Lewis on points.—Reuter.

VICTORIA BEAT S. AUSTRALIA.

Sydney.—Victoria beat South Australia to-day, by eight wickets. South Australia scored 288 in the first innings and 202 in the second, while Victoria made 357 in the first innings, Ponsord contributing 166, and 134 for two wickets in the second.—Reuter.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

THE EUROPEAN TEAM.

The following players are selected to represent the Europeans against the Hindus in the forthcoming Quadrangular Tournament commencing on Monday next.

Messrs. F. G. Travers, A. L. Hosie, A. L. D. Wodehouse, T. Parker, S. E. West, J. B. Higgins, B. H. Lyons, Captain J. W. Pocock, Lt. P. G. Rogers, Messrs. P. G. Johnson, S. L. Lloyd and R. Andrews (Reserve).

HINDU ELEVEN.

The Hindu eleven has now been completed by the inclusion of Ranji, the Kathiawar fast bowler.

PROSPECTS OF THE TEAMS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Monday will see the start of another Quadrangular Cricket Tournament and, although two of the contestants have selected their sides the others have not, at the time of writing, done so.

HINDU PROSPECTS.

The Hindus have so far only selected ten of their team, the eleventh who will probably be a bowler, will be selected at the end of the week. They will again be captained by P. Vithal who needs no introduction and as he is in form at present something big may be expected from him. C. K Naidu will again be playing as will L. Jai and D. Deodhar. S. S. Dongre's selection came as a surprise to many but he has justified his selection. The bowling will probably be borne by Ogad Shanker and S. M. Joshi, though a more than useful change bowler in P. Shivram is in the side, J. Navle will again keep wicket and the tenth man definitely selected is S. S. Joshi. The batting should be strong but if Ogad Shanker and S. M. Joshi should be knocked off there does not appear to be sufficient support for them. In any event the Hindus will not be dismissed cheaply and it will depend on how cheaply they get the Europeans out as to whether they will win or not.

THE PARSIS.

The Parsi side has been definitely selected and appears to be a strong batting one. The bowling will depend a lot upon Warden and Jamshedji but Elavia, Vajifdar and Kalepesi can also take wickets. All of the men can make runs and a lot is expected of S. M. Colah, the most promising of the younger Parsi batsman. Colonel K. M. Mistry from Patiala will Captain the side and that he is in form has been proved by him innings of 166 recently. D. K. Kapadia, F. E. Kapadia and S. H. Ghandhy can all collect runs. The wicketkeeper Kapadia is also a batsman who has collected some useful scores this season and the side will not have a tail. Like the Hindus much depends on the opening pair as to whether they will get their opponents out cheaply or not.

THE MAHOMMEDANS.

The Mahommedans are the only side likely to introduce many new players to Quadrangular Cricket and appear to have plenty of talent from which to select their side. The difficulty confronting their committee is not who to play, but who to leave out. Of the candidates for a place in the side Salam-u-din, the finest Mahomedan bowler in India cannot be left out if he is available and Abas Salam, well known in Bombay, Feroze Khan and Hasnan Shah from Kashmir, the four old Aligarhians, Wazir Alir Nazir Ali, Wazir Ahmed and Aktam Khan must all be considered. The local players, Botawalla, Contractor, Vishram and Tamboowala all deserve to get in the side and one who appears to be a certainty in Gulam Mohamed from Karachi who had bowled well in the few matches he has played in Bombay. Several others have been mentioned as being likely to find a place in the side but one thing is certain that is that the Mahomedans will do much better his year than they did last.

THE EUROPEANS.

Like the Mahomedans the Europeans have not yet decided on the constitution of their side and it may be taken for granted that there will be few new faces in the side. F. C. Travers will no doubt again be asked to captain the side and will probably have the support of Parker and Wodehouse. These three can batch bat and bowl and cannot very well be left out. One certainty appears to be Hosie who is in form just now and others who will probably find a place are J. B. Higgins, the Worcestershire Amateur, S. E. West from Lahore and Rubie from Karachi. Lloyd a new arrival in India has distinct claims to inclusion as a fast bowler and should strengthen the attack. Lieut Rogers who has had experience of county cricket at home, Lieut Brittan-Jones from Quetta and Andrews of the local Gymkhana all have claims and others who have to be considered are Pocock who played last year and Sanger and Johnson two wicketkeepers.

The batting should be very strong and the bowling if Lloyd is included stronger than last year.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

At Association Football, Oxford University beat the Naval and Marines, by 3 goals to 1 at Chatham and the Army beat Sandhurst by 2 goals to 1 at Camberley.

The following are the results of the principal matches played in the Rugby Union, to-day.—Cambridge University 21, Dublin University 0; Devonport Services 5, Army 3; Portsmouth Services 5, Atlantic Fleet 0.—Reuter.

In an amateur association football international match, England beat South Africans by 3 goals to 2 at Tottenham.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1924.

PROBLEM OF INDIAN STATES.

The States and estates comprised in the Kathiawad and Palanpur Agencies, along with Cutch, have now been placed in direct relation with the Government of India. In his Durbar speech at Rajkot the Viceroy dilated upon the great personal interest which he has evinced in the transfer of control from the Provincial to the Central Government and as a proof of the importance he attaches to this scheme referred to his own presence at Rajkot at the earliest possible moment to inaugurate its execution in person. His Excellency recalled that only one of his predecessors, Lord Curzon, had been able to visit Kathiawad and to make the acquaintance of its Princes and Chiefs in their own homes. Whatever the feelings of the Chiefs and Princes on the subject. His Excellency may rest assured that the people of Kathiawad have not felt it as a great grievance that they have not been honoured by a viceregal visit every five years. For, they have to bear the burden, of which Viceroys can have no conception, of finding the wherewithal to pay for the pomp and glory of Durbars and other functions attendant on such visits. The extravagant scale on which these functions are organised and the lavish expenditure which the Princes and Chiefs have to incur in order to vie with one another in personal display, involve a criminal waste of the money of the subjects of the States, of which the inevitable effect is that their vital needs such as education, sanitation medical relief and economic development are starved for want of funds. Nor are we certain that all the princes and chiefs of Kathiawad, assuming that they have, as the Viceroy believes, welcomed the new arrangement of direct relationship, have been very happy over the manner in which it has been inaugurated. Public Durbars of the kind which Lord Reading held at Rajkot have always been regarded with disfavour by rulers and chiefs conscious of their self-respect and have been the cause of infinite soreness and bitterness in the past and we may feel sure that Lord Reading's Kathiawad Durbar has been be no exception in this respect.

Turning to the purpose of the Durbar, namely, the inauguration of the change in the control over the Kathiawad States, it cannot be said that it is a helpful contribution to the solution of the problem of Indian States which, in fact, it leaves almost untouched. On the other hand, from the standpoint of those vitally concerned, that is, the subjects of the States, it is like a jump from the frying pan into the fire. It may be a concession to the *amour propre* of the bigger chiefs that, instead of dancing attendance on the bigwigs of the Provincial Government, they will be privileged to pay respects to those who form the entourage of the more dignified viceregal court. But so far as the chiefs of smaller States and estates are concerned, this added glory will be more an embarrassment and a handicap than an improvement and a help, while the system which holds both the big and smaller chiefs in its grip will continue to remain as inexorable and unaltered as before. The Political Department of the Government of India will be master of their destiny in place of the Political Department of the Government of Bombay, the change being one from King Log to king Stork Among the reasons for the transfer which Lord Reading urged was that "with the growth of responsibility in the Provincial Governments some change of this character was inevitable." The implications of this argument are fatal to the progress at once of the States and of British India. For, while there is no reason to fear that a popularly responsible Provincial Government will not respect the legitimate rights of the Rulers and the States, association with it will re-act to the benefit of the subjects and their rulers alike. On the other hand, the close relationship of autocratic rulers with a popularly irresponsible Department will not only prevent the growth of constitutional reforms in the States themselves but will also be a drag on the political progress of British India itself. "Changes will no doubt come, for all institutions must move to meet new conditions," Lord Reading said in his speech, "but none affecting your position or privileges can ever receive my approval or concurrence without due regard being paid to local sentiment and feeling." The policy laid down in these words is unexceptionable if regard for the position or privileges of the rulers is to be paid without the sacrifice of the legitimate claims of the subjects of the States. The legitimate claims of the latter are that they must have share in the growing freedom of their fellow-countrymen in British India. There is only one way of satisfying these claims and that is by fostering such development of responsible government in the States as will gradually approximate the position of their Rulers to that of a constitutional monarch. Experience has shown that such development is impossible so long as the States continue to remain under the blighting control of an irresponsible Political Department. The crux of the problem of the Indian States is, therefore, their steady emancipation from this control. The Political Department has failed at once to check misrule and tyranny in Indian States and has proved more a demoralising than a progressive force so far as the Rulers are concerned solely because it has enjoyed the privilege of working behind the *purdah* uncontrolled by public opinion. No real reform in Indian States is possible until the constitution and policy of the Political Department itself undergo a radical change. The Viceroy is the head of the Political Department, but, to all intents and purposes, the Department is controlled by the Political Secretary. When it is remembered that the Political Department of the Government of India controls the destiny of the inhabitants of one-third of the country without its decision being challenged and tested by any responsible body, the danger of misuse or abuse of such enormous powers being placed in the hands of an individual or individuals can easily be realised. There is no effective remedy for the present perilous state of things short of bringing the doings of the Department under the scrutiny of the Legislature and of accepting the suggestion made by the Maharajah of Scindia at the recent meeting of the Chamber of Princes for the constitution of a permanent committee of the Princes with a view to advise the Viceroy in his decisions with regard to important questions affecting the Indian States. Simultaneously with the establishment of this dual check of the Legislature and the Chamber over the vagaries of the Political Department, genuine efforts must be made to make the administration of the States responsible to their people. For the time is long past for the latter to find their true contentment and complete self-realisation either in the "benevolent" autocracy of their rulers or the "efficient" watchfulness of the Political Department. It is a measure of the Viceroy's solicitude for the true interests of the people of the States that the most conspicuous omission in his speech was a reference to their place in the administration of the States.

VYKOM AND GURUKABAGH.

It will be remembered that a deputation of case Hindu leaders recently waited on Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba of Travancore and represented that the roads in Vykom should be made available for the use of the untouchable. The deputation appealed on behalf of a Satha of the privileged classes which had marched on foot the whole one hundred and fifty miles from Vykom to Trivandrum. The reply of the Maharani was diplomatic but disappointing. Her Highness said that the question was being considered by the State Legislative Council and till it had expressed its opinion she did not deeme it right to interfere and that after its decision was taken, she would make up her mind finally. The reply was not considered satisfactory by the public, because the Legislative Council is so curiously composed that the chance of its beating the Government in a division is remote Inadequate as the reply was, the position has been rendered worse by more recent developments. At the time the Jatha went to Trivandrum, the arrangement was that the Council would meet next month and that, well or ill, the result of the debate would be known at an early date. We are, however, informed that the meeting of the Council is put off till March next year. The consequence is that the settlement of the question is postponed nearly indefinitely. When we realise that the power of summoning or putting off the session of the Council depends on the will of the State, it may be doubted whether the Government's intentions in the matter are clear or straightforward.

By a curious coincidence the report of the Committee appointed by the Congress to enquire into the dispersal of Akali Jathas by force at Guru-ka-Bagh in August and September 1922 is also before us for consideration. The contrast between the methods employed at Vykom and by the Akalis in Guru-ka-Bagh is thus brought to a point. Without venturing to compare confidently the practical efficacy or ethical postulates of the two operations, it may be worth while to observe the difference itself. The Guru-ka-Bagh incident is well-known. The Akalis claimed to cut down timber standing on the Guru's land for the use of the Guru's Kitchen. The Mahant contended that the user of the land vested in him, not in the Akalis, and that, therefore, they had no business to trespass on the garden. Executive authority held that the Mahant's position was more justifiable. The Police, therefore, undertook to prevent the trespass. In the beginning the trespassers were arrested; but soon different counsels prevailed. The officials held that it was well in accord with law and sound administrative policy to disperse the trespassers by force. Because of this decision day after day, bands of Akalis were beaten down to unconsciousness. The method was employed between August 26 and September 15, 1922. The Government, however, discovered that the whole country was being stirred to the depths and they finally surrendered to the necessities of the case. They resumed the policy of arresting the "trespassers." Later events, including the ultimate ouster of the Mahant from the disputed lands, and the victory of the Akalis, are of no present relevance.

In Vaikom the question that has arisen is in the last analysis the same. For what is the essential element in the case? The depressed classes in Vaikom and the Akalis in Guru-ka-bagh said that they had the right to go on a piece of land, the former to exercise a right of way, the latter to cut fuel. In both the State treated them as trespassers; in the one case the authorities professing to protect the customary privileges of the caste Hindus, in the other the possession of the Mahant. Though the problem was the same, the successful assertion of rights by people whom the State regarded as trespassers and defiers of the law, the answer to the challenge of authority, varied. In Vaikom, the Police said they would not allow the trespassers to pass through; but they refused to take the next step logically inherent in the situation. They would not arrest the offenders. We know what happened in Guru-ka-bagh; the "trespassers" went forward to the achievement of their object regardless of the symbolic restraint of the law. Authority retaliated against the defiance by the unrestrained application of physical force; the Jathas were beaten down till they ceased to be groups of human individuals with will, courage and the spirit of conscious disobedience and became masses of inert bodies. In Vaikom, however, the first instinct was to undermine the moral basis of Government by challenging it to face the consequences of its own action—the Satyagrahis declared that they would rather starve to death than go back with their task unfulfilled. It was a tremendous gesture and the Government was shaken, because the Travancore Maharajah was not morally strong enough to face the world while the steps of his temple were threatened to be filled with dead and dying human beings. We know that the Sirkar was on the point of surrender; but its rescue was wrought by the man whom it had regarded as its foe. Mahatma Gandhi said that the fast must cease. The State heaved a sigh of relief, because Fate had snatched for it victory out of defeat. This incident happened eight months ago: and nothing has happened since then. There have been alarms and incursions; caste Hindu violence; the conspiracy of force which called itself counter-Satyagrah during the brief days of its glory; jathas; deputations; speeches—but the essential deadlock in Vaikoin continues as it was the day Mahatma Gandhi's telegram came and put an end to the fast. As far as we can see, the position will continue without an inner principle of solution. But the report of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar's committee suggests a penetrating question: Suppose the volunteers, faced by the Commissioner's order of no arrests, had not sat down to fast, but had gone forward fulfilling the charge laid on them. It was their business to exercise the right of way, peacefully, quietly, without offering violence to any one. If the volunteers had done this, the drama of Guru-ka-bagh suggests that the Government would have been beaten in nearly the first round. It took the Akalis twenty-one days to convince the Punjab Government of the moral impossibility of using force indefinitely against those who could not be betrayed into violence. We are fairly certain that what Englishmen in the Punjab failed to do; Travancore would not have managed to achieve. There are other questions: Whether Mahatma Gandhi's telegram was not a god-sent relief to volunteers taxed beyond their strength; whether young Nairs and Ezhavas have it in them to face the hard usage which the Akalis survived; whether flaccid public opinion shocked by the sight of blood and broken sinews would not be shaken to surrender and cowardice These doubts are important; but they are of no moment. The intriguing inquiry is this: Assume for a minute there is strength of bone and muscle and spirit in the sons of men, Sikh, Muslim, Christian, Ezhava, Nair: may not the method of Guru-ka-Bagh have in it the true secret of resolving the deadlock in Vaikom? We predicate no answer.

Notes of the Day

Ahmedabad Case.

The suit of the Secretary of State-in-Council against individual members of the Ahmedabad Municipality has passed through the High Court stage, their lordships holding the official position wholly untenable. The Government sued the Municipality for alleged misapplication of funds. The charge of misapplication is a serious one, but it transpired in the District Court that the delinquency consisted of the spending of Rs. 6 lakhs on primary education. There does not seem to be very much of moral turpitude in devoting money to primary education by a Municipality. Government policy has always been to minimise their responsibility and saddle local rates with the cost of primary education. While Government do very little through the contribution of money they seem anxious to departmentalise the work of primary education which is supported by local patriotism. Government cannot have it both ways, but the instinct of political distrust mars their appreciation of the initiative and the sense of local adjustment which should distinguish municipal autonomy. The grievance of the Government against the Ahmedabad Municipality was that funds had been misapplied because the Education Department was not allowed to inspect schools and to hold the reins of progress. When funds are said to be misapplied, the suggestion is that they are devoted to a different purpose: if money raised from the public for education is directed to horse-racing, there is a manifest case of wrong-doing. Their lordships held that the money was spent on primary education, a solid fact that cannot be altered by the experience of inspectors who were not welcomed. Instruction had been actually given to children; no elaboration of technical flaws or official dislike could take away from the work done.

Local Rights.

If the members of the Municipality had been penalised for their service, it would have been a monstrous perversion of justice. Government would do well not to be in a hurry to condemn the initiative and self-respect of Municipalities. In its long history, officialdom has done little for primary education. It could not reconcile itself to the enterprise of publicists like Gokhale, but with a bleak record behind them, officials are over-ready to dominate the work of self-governing bodies. Nor are they likely to be helpful in the capacity of ring-masters. Morally, the question of the proper application of funds is one between the Municipality and the local public. In this case, local feeling supported the Municipality, but the Government must needs interfere with a grievance. To say that the Municipality misapplied funds was, to put it mildly, an exaggeration. Further, Government will do well to leave direction and control in the hands of Municipalities which earnestly finance local education. The case seems to have been instituted under a false conception of municipal policy, even if the element of official pique is ruled out. While much moralising is volunteered about the shortcomings of nascent Municipalities, it is also well to realise the attitude of Government when sturdy local bodies shoulder responsibility.

A Standing Committee on Indians Overseas.

Mr. C. R. Naidu, Editor "Indians Abroad," Madras writes:—

"Are not the woes and cares of Indians Overseas the woes and cares of Indians in the mother country? If you but read some of the letters from Overseas Indians that are not written with ink but with the tears of love and feeling for mother India, then alone you would realise how neglectful you have been towards those that seek you in their affection. I was deeply pained and stunned to hear from the lips of some responsible leaders expressions of apathy and sometimes of heartlessness negativing any duty on their part to Indians Overseas. But I knew also that that was due to either ignorance or preoccupation and that is the reason why we are always optimistic. And I know there is a general sympathy at least in expression specially after the Kenya betrayal. But what I want to know is how many legislators have taken an effective interest in the welfare of the Mother's children who are beyond the seas. How many? I would repeat and wait for an answer. Because the answer if given now will do no credit either to the position, or trust, patriotism or humanity of the members of the legislatures. I cannot think it is due merely to preoccupation otherwise. Will it be impossible to the various political parties in the legislatures to co-operate on this point and appoint a Standing Committee on Oversea's Indians to specialise on this question? It is more easy to accomplish than anything else. It will be a practical proof of their professions of love towards those who willingly or unwillingly are the messengers of Indian civilisation in distant lands and under distant skies. I have thrown out this suggestion for what it is worth and request that it may be considered. I am casting no reflections on any one but I had been tempted to do it firstly because I found that even those few members who have for one reason or another taken some interest in Overseas Indians have only too often betrayed ignorance of fundamentals and secondly because such formation of a Standing Committee is a parliamentary method of work and that Committee will be then in a position to act as a check upon, as well as an impetus to the doings of Standing Committee on Emigration appointed by the Government of India. And again such a Committee will have better facilities than any other body which is cut-off from the legislature and its pronouncements will carry more weight with those with whom we have to deal. I have great pleasure in inviting correspondence upon this subject."

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

(BY JOSEPH BAPTISTA.)

II.*

The ultimate object of the League and Labour Organisation is identical, viz., the establishment of peace and goodwill among all nations; but this is to be achieved through the immediate object which is less pretentious. The preamble of the Constitution recites:—"Whereas the League of Nations has for its object the establishment of universal peace, and such a peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice; and whereas conditions of labour exist involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperilled, and an improvement of those conditions is urgently recognised . . . the High Contracting Parties, moved by sentiments of justice and humanity, as well as by the desire to secure the permanent peace of the world, agree to the following organisation."

This is an edifying admixture of facts and fiction. History does not furnish a single instance where the peace of the world was imperilled by the miserable conditions of Labour. However fictions may have their uses in Labour as they have in Law. As for sentiments of justice and humanity, delegates of this description were *rara aves* at Geneva. I came across three animated by these ennobling sentiments. One of them was the skillful, tactful and masterful orator and Director of the Labour Office, M. Albert Thomas. The majority were dominated by the desire to equalise conditions of Labour to reduce the stress of unequal competition, and to justify that curious "whereas" in the preamble:—

"Whereas also the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of Labour is an obstacle in the way of other nations, which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries." This was painfully revealed in the voluminous criticisms of the new German policy to prolong the hours of work to augment the output to enable Germany to satisfy the Reparation demands of the Allies. Nevertheless, I must confess that every speaker from the tribune offered adequate incense to the divinities of justice, humanity and peace of the world.

General Principles Enunciated.

The High Contracting Parties "recognising that the well-being, physical, moral and intellectual of industrial wage-earners is of supreme international importance" have enunciated certain general principles for the guidance of the policy of the League of Nations. Among the methods and principles the following are regarded as of "special and urgent importance":—(1) The right of Association, (2) Labour must not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce, (3) a reasonable standard of life, (4) the standard of an eight hours' day or a forty-eight hours' week, (5) a weekly rest of at least 24 hours, (6) the abolition of child labour and the imposition of such limitations on the labour of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development, (7) equal remuneration for work of equal value for men and women, (8) equitable economic treatment of all workers lawful residents in each country, and (9) a system of inspection in which woman should take part to enforce laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

The Organisation endeavours to give effect to these methods and principles by the Draft Conventions or Recommendations of the Conference. The adoption of the draft Convention or recommendation requires (1) a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present, and (2) the total number of votes actually cast for and against must not be less than half the number of delegates officially inscribed for the session of the Conference and having the right to vote. Each member (State) undertakes to communicate the convention or recommendation to competent authority for action within one year, or a maximum of 18 months. It is optional for a member to ratify a convention or legislate to give effect to a recommendation. If no action is taken, no further obligation is imposed upon a member. If action be taken, it is incumbent on the member to enforce effec-

(Continued on page 9.)

*The first article in the series appeared in our issue of 20th instant.

DRAMATIC ARRESTS IN CAIRO.

ZAGHLULISTS SURPRISED IN BED.

REMOVAL TO UNKNOWN DESTINATION.

BRITISH SOLICITUDE FOR SUDAN.

"FACTS" OF GEZIRA SCHEME.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Cairo.—Some dramatic arrests were carried out by the British military authorities during night time, when three prominent Zaghlulists were surprised whilst in bed and removed to an unknown destination.

The arrested persons are Nakrashi, ex-Under-Secretary of Interior; Abdul Rahman Fahmy who was imprisoned in 1921 in connection with a conspiracy case and subsequently released when Zaghlul took office; and William Makram Obeid, a prominent Wafdite, who was recently in London with Zaghlul.

Ahmed Zulfikar, the Egyptian Minister at Rome, has declined the Foreign portfolio.—Reuter.

WITHDRAW FROM SUDAN.

KING FUAD'S ORDER TO EGYPTIAN ARMY.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Khartum.—A communique reports that the general situation in Sudan is quiet. King Fuad has issued instructions to the Egyptian army in the Sudan to obey the orders of the Acting Governor-General and withdraw from the territory. This accords with the requirement laid down in the British Note.—Reuter.

SOLICITUDE FOR SUDAN.

"FACTS" ABOUT GEZIRA SCHEME.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 26.

[illegible]ere have been no further developments of importance in the Egyptian situation, and all remains quiet. In accordance with the British stipulation that the Egyptian army of officers and units should withdraw from the Sudan, Khartoum is now empty of Egyptian troops and others will probably be entrained during the next few hours. These measures and all others put into operation by the British as a sequel to the assassination of Sir Lee Stack have been effected, it is worth recording, with perfect order and without loss or injury of any kind to the Egyptian life or property.

GEZIRA IRRIGATION SCHEME.

The effect of the reference of Lord Allenby's original communication to the extension of the Gezira irrigation area of the Sudan appears in some places to have been misunderstood.

The facts of the case are that when some four years ago the scheme for the irrigation of Gezira first took place in a practical form there was an outcry in Egypt to the effect that the damming of the Blue Nile would deprive Egypt of the water supply needed for the irrigation of her own crops. A Committee of experts, including a representative of Camoridge University a prominent expert on Indian irrigation, and a distinguished American engineer, was appointed, and it reported that there was no danger whatever of a reduction of the Egyptian water supply as a result of the scheme. The American member issued a supplementary report giving his own special reasons for this belief. The fact is that from the purely Egyptian point of view, Nile waters badly need control. The river rises rapidly from July to September and afterwards falls towards January reaching its lowest level in June. During the period of flood, vast volumes of water, which, from the economic point of view, should be stored and distributed the later pour through Egypt and are lost in the Mediterranean. This waste is prevented by the Makwar dam which is two miles long and in places ninety feet high. When completed by the Sudan Government with money guaranteed by the British Government it will constitute one of the greatest engineering constructions in the world. These facts were pointed out to the Egyptian authorities. But the outcry in Egypt, founded merely on sentiment, was so great that Lord Allenby voluntarily agreed to a provisional arrangement, whereby water stored at the Makwar dam should not exceed that required to irrigate 300,000 acres out of the three millions available for cotton-growing in the Gezira area. This arrangement was contingent on the appointment of a joint Anglo-Egyptian Committee to consider the whole question, but the Egyptian Government has always refused to appoint representatives to this Committee, and the Committee has in fact never met. In short Lord Allenby's reference merely removes the arbitrary restriction on the economic development of the Sudan which was not justified in any way by technical facts and Egyptian cultivators will not be deprived of any of the water they now receive.—B. O. W.

BRITISH ACTION IN EGYPT.

IRISH FREE STATE DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Dublin.—In the Dail, Capt Desmond Fitzgerald said he had not received antefactum information from the British Government regarding the action taken with respect to Egypt. The Free State disclaimed all responsibility for the action taken.—Reuter.

EGYPT'S PROTEST TO LEAGUE

NOT TO BE CIRCULATED TO MEMBERS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Geneva.—The Egyptian Parliament's protest has been received at the League Secretariat which, however, is not circulating it to members of the League because documents from any bodies other than Governments are never circulated.—Reuter.

MARGLEN LEAVES FOR ALEXANDRIA

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Malta.—After landing drafts which are being temporarily accommodated here and embarking the East Lancs with full war equipment the liner Margln left for Alexandria.—Reuter.

MISSING BLUE JACKETS TRACED.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Malta.—The two blue jackets who were missing at Alexandria were seen here. They belonged to His Majesty's "Valiant". Their arrest has been ordered.—Reuter.

REPORT DENIED.

LATER.

Malta.—The report that the two absentee bluejackets had been seen here is now denied.—Reuter.

BRITISH AIR-PILOTS FOR ALI'S ARMY.

WARNING ISSUED.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

London.—With reference to the reports that two British airpilots have gone to Jeddah to command aerial activities of Ali's army, Reuter learns that Air Force reserves are not permitted to enter foreign service without consent, and a warning has been issued that consent in this case will not be granted.—Reuter.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Geneva.—The plenary session of the Second Opium Conference has been postponed until to-morrow owing to the inability of the Busiess Committee to reach an agreement regarding procedure until evening.—Reuter.

LORD JELLICOE.

LEAVES FOR ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Wellington.—Viscount Jellicoe, the outgoing Governor-General of New Zealand departed to-day en route to England.

SIR W. BRANCKER.

ENTERTAINED BY POLISH ARMY.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Warsaw.—The first aviation regiment of the Polish Army entertained Sir William Brancker at luncheon, when the War Minister M. Sikofski, was among those present. The speeches emphasised the importance of developing the civil aviation service connecting the West with the Near East and India, and pointed out the part Poland could play in such a project.—Reuter.

PROTECTION TO STEEL

TATAS WELCOME GOVT. RESOLUTION.

BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS FAIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 26.

Asked to express his views on the Government of India's resolution on the Tariff Board's recommendation for further protection to the Indian Steel Industry, Mr. R. D. Tata, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Tata Iron and Steel Company stated as follows:—

"I welcome the resolution of the Government of India on the Report of the Tariff Board regarding further protection to the steel industry as it proves the determination of the Government to protect the industry fully against foreign competition. The recommendations of the Tariff Board are fair and if full effect be given to them either in the shape of import duty or in the shape of bounty as the Government of India's Resolution recommends, the position of the industry in this country is assured.

"We must await further information as to details before expressing an opinion."

TARIFF BOARD'S REPORT.

IMMEDIATE ACTION IMPERATIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 27.

The Report of the Tariff Board is now available. It deals thoroughly with the subject of its enquiry and gives facts and figures in support of its recommendations for increase of duties on steel. A summary of the recommendations of the Board was published yesterday in the course of the resolution of the Government of India announcing their decision on the subject. The report is divided into five chapters with a number of appendices. As some doubts existed about the scope of their enquiry, the Board observes: "We have now been called upon to advise the Government of India whether the circumstances justify the exercise of power delegated by the Legislature and, if so, to what extent and in respect of what classes of material. It is not open to us, therefore, in this enquiry to discuss the suggestions for grant of bounties or schemes by which all Government departments and railways should be required to use Indian steel. We have nothing to say as to the merits of these proposals, for they are not before us. Our duty is to advise whether the power delegated by the Legislature should be used to secure the ends which the Legislature had in view and not to investigate alternative plans which might have been adopted by the Legislature, but were not."

"NOT UNREASONABLE."

The report points out that, "some of the representations we have received contain or imply a suggestion that it is unreasonable for the Iron and Steel Company to come forward within six months of the passing of the Act to ask for additional protection and we believe that a misapprehension on this point is widespread. The Company have not, in fact, asked additional protection. Their claim amounts to this. That owing to fall in prices they have not received the protection which the Steel Industry Protection Act should have given them and they ask that the machinery provided in the Act to meet an emergency that was foreseen should be set in motion to make the Act effective. We have found that the claim made is well-founded, and all our proposals are intended to make it possible for the Steel industry to dispose of its output at, what were found to be, fair and reasonable prices, that is Rs. 175 a ton for structural sections and Rs. 180 a ton for other kinds of steel. There is no question of asking the consumer to bear a heavier burden on behalf of the industry so long as these prices are not on an average exceeded. Since the Act was passed, at the beginning of June, the consumer has paid on the whole somewhat lower prices for steel than he did in 1923, and he will not begin to bear the burden contemplated by the Act unless and until the internal prices increase under the duties now proposed."

The report emphasises that in making the recommendations the Board has limited itself to two objects, namely, to adjust the duties so that a fall in the prices of imported steel, due to rise in the rupee-sterling exchange, may be corrected and to make such consequential changes in the tariff as are rendered necessary by the proposed increase in duties on unfabricated steel. The Board points out that in a limited enquiry it was not possible to undertake a more extensive revision of duties, but the instance is quoted of the waggon industry, which would suffer unless the proposed bounty of seven lakhs is raised by about 2.1 lakhs.

NOT MORE THAN FAIR PRICE.

The report explains that, "the proposals we have now to make are based on the necessity of ensuring that the Iron and Steel Company should in fact receive what was found to be the fair price of their products. Nothing less than that can possibly suffice. Account must also be taken of the period during which the Company have been receiving less than a fair price of imported steel rise once more. The increased duties should not be summarily reduced as soon as the rise occurs, but should continue in force until the Government of India are satisfied that on an average of three years the Company are likely to realise Rs. 175 and Rs. 180 a ton for structural sections and other kinds of steel respectively. If the price of imported steel does not rise, but continues at its present low level for the next two years then it may be a question whether the Company's loss should not be made good in some other way. If the

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THE NEW JURISPRUDENCE

ONE MORE LYTTON SPEECH

"SYMPATHY WITH NATIONALISM."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA Nov. 27.

Lord Lytton made further reference to the Bengal Ordinance in his reply to the addresses presented to him at Dinajpur and supplemented his remarks at Malda. His Excellency said Government had arrested altogether and now detained as state prisoners 98 men since September last year when action was first taken. He assured them that where Government were building up a chain of evidence against those who were engaged in a living conspiracy which was continuously in existence there was no possibility of false evidence remaining undiscovered. Government did not act on the word of a single informer alone but evidence had been accumulated over many months and had been corroborated by different agents unknown to each other and only that which would stand the test of time and could be checked by corroborative facts survived. If false evidence was introduced into the chain it was bound to be detected. Though some 1200 men were dealt with during the six years of the last revolutionary conspiracy, though everyone of these had subsequently been released and though there had been many accounts of these years written by revolutionaries themselves, there had been no serious allegation that any one was improperly associated with the revolutionary movement.

WHY NOT HIGH COURT JUDGES?

After reiterating the explanation why evidence should not be produced in the court of law the Governor mentioned the reason for not submitting the cases to the two High Court judges instead of the two District Judges. The Governor said "We cannot use the High Court except in its judicial capacity. The service of examining in secret our evidence and advising us as to its realiability is executive service which cannot be performed by the judges of the High Court. It is not our unwillingness to consult them but their unwillingness to serve in this capacity which precludes us from resorting to the judges of the High Court. Nevertheless when the conspiracy is finally stamped out, what is required is the revision of the past acts and not the examination of the living records, it is possible to utilise the services of the men of the status of the High Court Judges. We have done this in the past and we should be willing to do it again." Lord Lytton concluding said: "No provocative step of any kind has been taken by Government since I came to Bengal. With the ideals of Indian Nationalism I have expressed complete sympathy on every occasion I have spoken in public. There has been no interference on the part of the Government with the progress of the constitutional development. I invited the leader of the Swaraj Party to become my minister and offered him the opportunity of doing constructive instead of destructive work, for his country. My conscience is therefore clear that I have done nothing and said nothing to provoke violence and now that I am threatened with it I shall not hesitate to suppress it. You may criticise us now on purely theoretical grounds but you will live to thank us that by our action Bengal has been saved from the horrors of revolutionary crime of which she had so tragic an experience in the past, that the cause of Indian nationalism in this province has been freed from the stain of blood, and that the way has been cleared for ordered and rapid constitutional progress."

(Continued from column 6.)

made there is no chance whatever of such a demand meeting with a suitable response at the hands of British authorities.

WORK HIS PET PROGRAMME

BEST WAY TO PLEASE MAHATMA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MUNSHIGANJ (Dacca), Nov. 26.

Acharya Roy paid a visit to the Chittaranjan National School, Munshiganj, yesterday. A hugo public meeting was held in the evening. Acharya Ray kept the audience spell-bound for a couple of hours by his excellent discourses on the necessity of education, "Charkha" and removal of Untouchability. He remarked in passing that although he had been invited personally by the Mahatma to the All-Party Conference, he could not attend on account of his numerous previous engagements. He thought the best way of pleasing the Mahatma was by working his pet programme.

Acharya Ray left for Calcutta this morning.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

SIND'S REPRESENTATIVES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 26.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the All-India Congress Committee from Sind:—Dr. Choithram, Messrs. Jeramdas Dowlatram, R.K. Sidhva, Kam Abdul Rehman, Virumal Begraj, Jhamatmal, Narayandas Anandji, Swami Krishnanand and Swami Govindanand. Seven out of the nine members belong to the Swaraj Party view. This shows that the Swarajya Party is gaining strength.

FOR COUNTRY'S LOVE.

MAHATMA ACCEPTS CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

INVITATION TO ALL PARTIES.

UNITY NOT IMPOSSIBLE.

REPUDIATION OF PUBLIC DEBTS; GANDHIJI'S POSITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 27.

Mr. Gandhi writes in to-day's "Young India":—

"After much prayer, after much heart-searching and not without fear and trembling, I have decided to accept the honour of presiding at the forthcoming Congress. I am to preside at a time when a gulf seems to be yawning between educatd India and myself. With some notable exceptions and save for a few young educated Indians of little fame, the intellect of the country seems to be ranged against my ways of thought and action. And yet as I seem to be popular with the masses and as many educated countrymen believe me to be as good a lover of the country as themselves, they want me to direct the Congress at this critical juncture in the history of our country.

I feel that I must not resist them. On the contrary, I must let myself be used, as I hope, for the benefit of the country. I was waiting before coming to a final decision for the verdict of the All-India Congress Committee to ask representatives of all parties to respond to Maulana Mahomed Ali's invitation to attend the Congress as visitors when they cannot attend as delegates and give the latter the benefit of their advice."

SHALL WE UNITE?

NOT AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 27.

Mr Gandhi writes as follows in to-day's "Young India" under the heading "Shall we unite?":—

"That the Conference that met in Bombay last week did not result immediately in uniting all parties on a common platform shows the difficulty of the task. The appointment of a committee to consider ways and means of bringing about a union shows that the Conference does not consider the task to be hopeless or impossible. The chief bodies to influence the Committee are the Liberals, Independents, and National Home Rulers. The last, that led by Dr. Besant, have practically accepted the position set forth in the agreement between the Swaraj Party and me and now ratified by the All-India Congress Committee. The difficulties in the way of the Liberals and Independents are practically the same, they are the creed, transfer of all Council work to the Swaraj Party and franchise.

THE CREED IS UNEQUIVOCAL.

It is said that the creed is equivocal. I venture to deny the charge. It is recognition of the existent condition. It means Swaraj within the Empire if possible and without if necessary. It is intended to throw the burden on the Englishmen of making it possible for us to be and remain equal partners in the Empire. It manfully declares the country's ability to stand on its own legs as an absolutely independent nation if it became a necessity. Swaraj within the Empire is a free state, voluntarily remaining in the Empire and ability to secede if India thought it desirable. Swaraj within the Empire must be partnership at will between the free nations. This is a vital position which cannot be surrendered. Even if those who are guiding the Congress at the present moment desired to alter the creed to mean Swaraj within the Empire only and, therefore, that of a subject state a vast majority of Congressmen will decline to accept the humiliation. To aim at changing the creed in the direction desired by the Liberals and Independents is to run counter to the present national temper. The only thing they can do is to join the Congress and attempt to convince the Congressmen of the utility or necessity of the change even as Maulana Hasrat Mohani has been attempting to change the Creed so as to make the country independent of British connection as the only goal of the Congress. I respectfully submit that there is nothing immoral or harmful in the present Creed. On the contrary the admission that at the present moment at least we are impotent for Independence may be open to the gravest objection from the ethical standpoint. No nation that has a will need be powerless for independence. In any case I trust that all parties will recognise that Congress has an electorate which can become insistent at times and that it is well that it is so.

THE SWARAJISTS' "STATUS"

What status the Swarajists should hold in the Congress is really for them to determine. They and the No-Changers to-day dominate the Congress. If the Congress suspends Non-Co-operation the Swarajists, perhaps 'ipso facto' become predominant and if both the parties decided in the national interest not to divide the Congress they must be recognised as joint and equal partners. What I have done is to recognise this simple and natural fact in the Calcutta agreement. If any party desires more it can be obtained only by joining the Congress and appealing to the reason of the Swarajists or by educating the Congress electorate and also by forming new electorates. The scope for widening the Congress electorate is infinite and practically anybody can form Congress circles or Committees if he can find men and women of his way of thinking.

FRANCHISE

Regarding the third objection viz. franchise Mr. Gandhi writes: Let Swarajists, Liberals and Independents confer together and if they come to a conclusion that Khaddar is a spent bullet and that it is a mere mania of mine and if they do not succeed in convincing me of my error I shall gladly stand out. I will not come in the way of their controlling and using the national organisation for, what they may consider to be, the best interest of the country.

REPUDIATION OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 27.

Mr. Gandhi writes in another note in "Young India": My note on the Gaya Congress Resolution about the repudiation of public debts has, I observe, given rise to some misunderstanding. It was unfortunate that it was published at the time when we are thinking of Unity. The fact is that the note was written three months ago in answer to a correspondent. From week to week my assistants put it by to give place to other things that in their opinion were more important. When it was finally published they did not see any incongruity between that note which was bound to raise useless controversy and other writings which were intended to emphasise matters of agreement. Whilst, therefore, I consider the appearance of the note importune at the present moment, I must say that it still represents my view of public debts. Whatever the Gaya resolution may mean my note is quite clear. I do not seek to repudiate all debts incurred by the present Government, but I do submit that when the final transference of power comes it will be necessary to examine all transactions of Government and they will have to stand the light of examination. Suppose for instance Government were to make a gift of a hundred million to a foreign syndicate for exploitation of mineral resources of the country, it would not only be just but it will be the duty of the Swaraj Government to repudiate it. Indeed, perhaps, I go a step further in one respect than the Gaya resolution. I would claim to bring under scrutiny not merely the transactions since the date of the resolution but every transaction of Government which may appear to bear an immoral taint, for this Government claims to be and is presumed to act justly and honourably and is a trustee for millions of people of India. A breach of the trust or any other unjust dealing cannot claim the protection that the prescription gives to honourable dealings.

"SERVANT OF INDIA" OPTIMISTIC.

(Associated Press.)

POONA CITY, Nov. 27.

Writing on the Unity Conference held last week end in Bombay, the "Servant of India" says:—

"We refuse to think that the appointment of the Committee has only postponed the adverse decision for a few months. The spirit of amity produced by the Conference may yet be able to overmaster the many serious difficulties now experienced. One very hopeful circumstance is the fact that the reference to the Committee includes the most vital of all matters—the drafting of a scheme for Swaraj. So long as the question of Unity is only in the region of sentiment, it cannot naturally evoke much enthusiasm. But, the scheme of Swaraj at once makes it an eminently practical question. Unless all the political parties meet together on a common platform, a universally acceptable scheme cannot be formulated and unless a united demand is

(Continued in Column 4.)

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water.

CITY'S DRAINAGE.

MORE EXPERT CONSULTATION.

DR. VIEGAS'S PROPOSAL.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding, when there was a lengthy discussion on the propositions brought forward by Dr. Viegas concerning the drainage system of Bombay. He wanted one more expert to be consulted about the soundness or otherwise of Mr. Watson's scheme, which he was now devising for Bombay. To this the Commissioner was stoutly opposed, as he thought Mr. Watson was the final word on sewage, and that there was no greater expert in the world. To this, of course, some members demurred, but the proposition was thrown out by a majority.

There was also some discussion on the proposition about the burial and burning grounds in the city, but in this case also after a hot discussion, and after taking a poll, the proposition was rejected.

Mr. B. S. Asavale moved:—"That the Commissioner be requested to report as early as possible as to why chokes and overflow from the sewers and storm-water drains occur frequently in the city more especially in the North of the Island and as to what definite steps he proposes to take to mitigate the unbearable nuisance resulting therefrom in the interest of the public health."

He said on account of these chokes the city got unhealthy and fevers prevailed. The nuisance was great and ought to be removed in the interest of the health of the citizens he said.

The Commissioner said they knew that had no drainage system for the North of the Island and these chokes must occur under the existing system. Of course they could clean the drains, but that did not improve the position. The scheme devised by Mr Watson would cover the whole of the Island and remedy the present defects in the system. He did not object to making the report, but he feared it was purely a waste of time on his part to do so.

The motion was thrown out.

COMMISSIONER'S ORAL STATEMENTS.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji moved:—"That important oral statements made by the Commissioner during debates at meetings of the Corporation be incorporated in the minutes of the proceedings of the Corporation."

He said in Calcutta even the speeches of the members were incorporated in the minutes, and it was on the Commissioner's speeches that the policy of the Corporation was guided and moulded, and, therefore, it was only proper that his more important statements should be embodied in the minutes.

Mr. Tairsee seconded.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said the Commissioner was an important officer of the Corporation, and it was absolutely necessary for the future guidance and reference of the Corporation that they should have a record of his speeches. The *personnel* of the Corporation was changing every now and then and it was essential that they should keep on record his statements.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved an amendment that only the important speeches of the Commissioner should be put on record. He, therefore, moved the addition of the words "if necessary" after the word "Corporation" at the end.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was doubtful whether their object would be achieved by passing the proposition, as in the first instance they would have to decide whether a particular statement of the Commissioner was required or not. Besides, they would have to engage the services of a shorthand-writer to note down the statements of the Commissioner on every occasion. He, therefore, moved that the consideration of the question be postponed for three months.

The amendment was adopted.

NEW EXPERT INQUIRY INTO DRAINAGE.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:—"That the Commissioner be requested to obtain from Mr. Midgley Taylor his opinion at a fee not exceeding Rs. 3,000 on the (1) the Drainage and Sewerage scheme for the North of the Island and (2) the various alternative proposals suggested in connection with it. That while doing so the Commissioner be requested to furnish Mr. Taylor with the various reports by experts, etc., thereon and also the objections of the Port Trust thereto and the reports of their experts and that he be requested to advise the Corporation thereon."

He said Mr. Midgley Taylor was their advisor on various occasions, and he did not know why he should not be consulted on this occasion. To them it was a matter of life and death and an expert should be consulted in the matter. He had fixed the remuneration at Rs. 3,000 for the sake of economy. The proposal to throw the sewage of the city into the harbour was absolutely inimical to the city, he said.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala, seconding, said the Corporation would have to spend over a crore of rupees over the scheme, and they would have to consider whether they should not throw the sewage into the sea, instead of purifying it and then throwing it into the harbour.

COMMISSIONER'S OPPOSITION.

The Commissioner most emphatically opposed the proposal. Up to 1919 they were consulting Mr. Taylor, but at the express wish of the Corporation that they should have fresh views on the matter they had to consult other experts. If he spoke all that he wanted to say on the proposition, there would be a libel suit. Dr. Viegas now said that the report of a world expert should be criticised by Mr. Taylor, who had some reputation, but nothing like that of Mr. Watson. When Government wanted to consult an expert they applied to the President of the Institute of Civil Engineers in London, for a man who would be of sufficient weight and experience to criticise the report, and they were informed that Mr. Watson and the experts already consulted by the Corporation were so eminent that they were not in a position to name anybody of special reputation to criticise the reports. Now they wanted to consult Mr. Taylor, they having already decided to take fresh views. He very much doubted whether Mr. Taylor would agree to give his opinion for this small sum of Rs. 3,000. Besides, there would be considerable delay in executing the scheme if they accepted the proposition.

NOT ABOVE CRITICISM.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said they had been told for the sixth time by the Commissioner that Mr. Watson and his colleagues were the best experts they had, and that they had no other experts to consult. He had read these encomiums many times in almost every third line of the reports, but that did not preclude them from consulting any other man. Mr. Watson's proposal had evoked the criticism of, and opposition from, many quarters which could not be called inimical to the scheme. The Port Trust had condemned it, and so had many Europeans, and it was the duty of the Corporation to consult all opinions. He thought when the Drainage Committee considered the question, they would have all the opinions before them. He moved an amendment that the particular part of the proposition regarding fees should be deleted.

Dr. Viegas accepted this suggestion.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot agreed with the Commissioner for not consulting Mr. Taylor. Mr. Taylor had already disapproved of the scheme, and it would not be fair to Mr. Watson to refer the matter again to Mr. Taylor. It would be better to consult Mr. Mackison and Mr. Maughan on the drainage scheme. They had also other engineers in Bombay whom they could consult in the matter.

Dr. K. F. Dadachanji said it would be a breach of professional etiquette to consult Mr. Taylor, he having once given his opinion on the question.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker opposed the proposition. He said they had consulted all experts, and they had no more experts left from whom they could consult. He wanted the Drainage Committee to be given a chance, as it has been spending a great deal of time over the question. He moved that the proposition be referred to the Drainage Committee for report, as early as possible.

Dr. Viegas said the Commissioner always delayed a matter by referring it to a Committee.

The amendment was adopted.

SEWAGE SYSTEM IN WEST.

Dr. A. Viegas moved:—"That the Commissioner be requested to submit as far as possible a list of the cities and towns in Europe and America situate on the open sea that discharge their sewage in closed waters."

Mr. Dabholker seconded.

The Commissioner said Dr. Viegas should have made some provision, at the same time for Mr. Maughan's trip to Europe and America to find out which of the cities were throwing their sewage into their harbours. He thought it would not be possible to collect all the information asked for before 12 months, by which time their scheme would be put into execution.

Mr. Jamnadas said it was no use making fun of the proposition. No Drainage Engineer was worth anything if he had not all this information at his fingers' end, or if he could not get the information from books of reference. He did not think it would take more than five minutes to get all the information they wanted, and he did not also think it would cost them anything to get it.

Dr. Viegas wanted to reply, but Mr. Haveliwalla said something which could not be heard at the Press Table.

Dr. Viegas said Mr. Haveliwalla thought he was the embodiment of all wisdom. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. I. S. Haji rose to a point of order and said Mr. Haveliwalla had not made a speech.

Dr. Viegas said a speech was a speech and he was sorry that a lawyer could not see that. (Laughter.) Continuing, he said the gathering of the information asked for by him should not cost them much, and he would agree to defray the cost if any.

The Commissioner said they might enter that promise in the minutes. (Laughter.)

OIL FUEL CONSUMING STEAMERS.

The proposition was agreed to.

Dr. Viegas moved:—"That the Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation the number of oil fuel consuming steamers that touch the harbour of this city from year to year."

This was accepted.

The following proposition moved by Mr. Tairsee for consideration by the Burning and Burial Grounds Committee was thrown out after some discussion:—

"That in view of the growing liabilities and financial stringency of the Corporation the Burning and Burial Grounds Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 2054, dated the 7th June, 1923, be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report on the desirability of moving Government to amend the Municipal Act so as to enable the Corporation to reimburse part of the expenditure incurred by them on the provision of new burning and burial grounds or on the expansion of the existing ones by requiring the parties concerned to pay to the Municipality a contribution not exceeding half the cost of the provision or extension of such grounds or by any other method that may be mutually agreed upon between the Municipality and the parties concerned, e.g., levying a fee on each body disposed of, etc."

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

PRESIDENTSHIP NOT OFFERED TO SIR P. SIVASWAMI.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 27.

It has been ascertained that the report of offer to Sir Swaswamy Iyer of the presidentship of the Public Services Commission is without foundation.

'ISLAM—A GREAT IMPERIAL DEMOCRACY."

SIR G. LLOYD ON ITS WORLD INFLUENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Presiding at a lecture at the Colonial Institute by Doctor Ziauddin Ahmed on the subject of the Mohammedan situation in India, Sir George Lloyd deplored that the opportunity was lost, four years ago, of making Mohammedanism in India the pillar and bulwark of Islam for the whole world. Just a twist of hand, he said, and the British Flag would have been embroidered as the emblem of Islam for all time. The great chance was lost. He sympathised with the speaker's claim that in the constitutional development of India, doesn't regard should be had for the position of Islam with the borders of India. That was so obvious justice that none could wish to deny the claim. He drew attention to the world influence of Islam, pointing out that in both sides of the Mediterranean its influence was very strong. He described Islam as a great imperial democracy, and still hoped that Islam in India would be Islam leading the Mohammedan world, and that pilgrims from India to Haramin would be best cared for and proud to belong to an Empire that was a true cement binding Islam and England which were already indispensable to each other.

In the course of subsequent discussion, Sir Michael O'Dwyer commenting on the 1924 Delegation to England, pointed out that there was not a single Mohammedan in that Delegation which purported to submit a constitution for India, and he expressed the opinion that without the strong British element in the Indian administration, it would be impossible to enforce justice as between races.

Replying to Sir Stanley Lee who asked for suggestions for obtaining due representation of Mohammedans in the Indian Civil Service, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, advocated allocating a definite proportion of vacancies to Mohammedans if qualified.—Reuter.

CLERGY AND THE BRIDE.

"THOU WILT OBEY AND SERVE HIM."

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The House of Clergy at Westminister discussing the marriage service rejected by 100 votes to 69, a proposal to substitute for the bride "Thou wilt love and comfort him" instead of "Thou wilt obey and serve him" but agreed by 86 votes to 78 to substitute "love, cherish and serve" for "love, cherish and obey."—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

SIR WILLIAN DYKE ACLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir William Dyke Acland.—Reuter.

The late Admiral William Alison Dyke Acland was born in 1847. After educating in private schools, he entered the H. M. S. Brittania as a cadet in 1861. He was promoted to Lieutenant in 1863; Commander in 1879 and Captain in 1885. He won a medal and two clasps in the Campaign against Peru (1881). He was then appointed Dy Commissioner Western Pacific. As A.D.C. to the Queen (1896199) he won the Jubilee medal in 1897. He was Captain of the Dockyard Reserve at Devonport from 1897 to 1899, when he was made a Rear-Admiral. He was appointed 2nd in Command Channel Squadron from 1901 to 1902; Superintendent of Gibralter Dockyard 1902-04. He was made Vice-Admiral in 1904 and Admiral in 1908. He retired in 1911. His Wife the Hon. Lady Acland is author of several novels.

DUKE OF BEAUFORT.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The death has occurred of the Duke of Beaufort.—Reuter.

Henry Adelbert Wellington Fitz Roy Somerset 9th Duke of Beaufort, born in 1847 succeeded his father in 1899. He was Captain of Royal Horse Guards (1865-78) and owned about 52,000 acres of land.

SIR N. SARMA IN AHMEDABAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 27

Sir Narasinha Sarma, accompanied by the Superintendent of Archaeology, inspected Government monuments in Ahmedabad, and also visited Ambalal Sarabhai's Spinning and Weaving Mills. He leaves Ahmedabad to-day and will inspect the Government Dairy Farm at Anand on his way to Bombay.

MUSLIM DEPUTATION IN PUNJAB.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

A deputation of the Central Jemaiati Tablighul Islam which is touring the Punjab has reached Ludhiana, where it received a warm welcome from the people.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. Lawrence, Finance Member and the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Revenue Member, Government of Bombay are on a tour in Sind.

The Governor of Bombay opened the Bombay Engineering Congress at the Royal Institute of Science yesterday (Thursday).

Lady Wilson attended a General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council yesterday (Thursday) and attended the Opera at the Excelsior Theatre the same evening.

Lahore, Nov. 26.—Full arrangements have been made for the holding of the Punjab Sanatan Dharam Conference at Rawalpindi under the presidency of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The Conference opens to-morrow and will last for about three days.—A.P.

COMMUNAL TROUBLE AVERTED.

FOUR MUSLIMS ARRESTED AT HIRPUR.

(Associated Press.)

AKOLA, Nov. 26.

Apprehensions of trouble between Hindus and Muslims at Hirpur in the Murtizpur Taluq have been calmed by the arrest of four Mahomedans, who are alleged to have obstructed a "Kakad Arti" procession of Hindus while it was passing in front of a mosque. The District Superintendent of police, Mr. Armstrong, was present at the time and took the matter in hand. It is stated that the Hindus of that place have an old agreement with the Mahomedans admitting their unrestricted right to use music on all public Roads. The arrested men will be tried on a charge under Section 107 Criminal Procedure Code.

DUE TO ACCIDENT.

DEATH OF A GIRL IN NAGPUR.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 27.

The head of the Mobdibagh Bohra community of Nagpur in a statement regarding the death of a girl about whom reports have been spread that she had been murdered by goondas in Mobdibagh Gardens says that the girl visited the garden as usual to gather flowers and while taking a short cut by a short but dangerous foot path slipped into a pit. There were no marks of violence on her body and her ornaments were also intact. The police on investigation came to the conclusion that death was due to an accident.

LEAGUE OF RELIGIONS.

TO END BIGOTRY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

The Lahore Arya Samajists, who are now holding their anniversary under the presidency of Mahatma Hansraj, yesterday, considered the question of putting an end to religious intolerance. One member suggested the formation of a League of Religions, on the lines of the League of Nations, which should consist of representatives of various religions who should watch carefully the religious injunctions laid down by various religions and foster religious tolerance.

Representatives of the Hindu, Mohommedan, Sikh and Christian communities were invited to the Conference and took an active part in the debate. They emphasised the need of religious tolerance and of freedom for the preservation of religious principles not with a view to conversion but to tell others the truth taught by the different religions.

Swami Suradhanand has arrived in Lahore to attend the Arya Samaj anniversary.

COAL COMMITTEE IN RANGOON.

PLIGHT OF MERCANTILE MARINE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 26.

The Indian Coal Committee resumed its sitting to-day, when Mr. E. Sinclair, manager of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, was examined. He said the annual consumption of coal of the Company was formerly 70,000 to 80,000 tons, but since 1921 when in consequence of the price of coal began to rise, they cut down their coal consumption to the lowest possible limits and went in very extensively for the use of firewood. Their organisation in this connection was very complete. They had every intention of again reverting to the full use of coal when the war was over, but as exceedingly high freight ruled for four years following the armistice they decided to carry on the existing lines until a reasonable level of C.I.F. prices were again reached. The price at present was, said the witness, about Rs. 20 C.I.F. and, while this reduction was appreciated, further reduction would require before it would pay to revert from firewood back to the full use of coal. At present, their consumption was less than half the pre-war consumption although their fleet had increased in numbers. The witness was of opinion that the best Bengal coal was five per cent. better than the South African coal. He would not consider the selling of coal on certificate was necessary.

Mr. S. E. Golding, in-charge of the Coal Department of Steel Brothers, Agent for Bengal coal, gave his evidence in camera.

NOT AFRAID OF OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

The last witness was Mr. Craig, loco and carriage Superintendent, Burma Railways. He stated in his evidence that their annual consumption of coal was 1,10,000 tons and they were the biggest buyers in Burma. Any measure which would insure coal from being broken up during loading would be advantageous. Indian Railway wagon figures, Calcutta surveyors figures and Rangoon actual weight figures fell off so considerably that they afford proof that there was room for improvement. He had experience of English, South African and Bengal coals in locomotive services and considered Bengal coal could hold its own in India and the East if it was properly selected, picked and handled. For their purposes they preferred Indian coal to South African coal. So far as they were concerned they were not afraid of competition from South African or any other coal. Both coal agents and marine engineers had freely stated that Indian coal had lost reputation badly, because of the low grade coal not being properly cleaned from small impurities.

ALLIANCE BANK AFFAIRS.

A KARACHI FIRM'S CLAIM.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

At the High Court to-day before the Chief Justice and Justice Buckland the appeal preferred by the Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. (in liquidation) in connection with the suit brought by the liquidators against Messrs. Hiranand Tarachand was heard. The facts of the case are that on the 27th April 1923 at about four in the afternoon Messrs. Hiranand Tarachand, a firm in Karachi, which was not a constituent of the Alliance Bank and which had an account with it paid to the Karachi Branch of the Alliance Bank Rs. 30,000 and also paid commission and telegraph charges for telegraphic transfer of this sum to some person in Bombay. The bank on the same day despatched instructions by telegram to their Bombay office to make payment of Rs. 30,000, but before the telegram was received by the Bombay office of the bank and before demand could be made for the money, the Alliance Bank of Simla suspended payment. Under these circumstances the liquidators of the Alliance Bank applied before the Justice Greaves for directions as to whether the Karachi firm were entitled to receive payment of Rs. 30,000 in full or whether they were entitled to rank as ordinary creditors of the bank for that sum. Mr. Justice Greaves thought that this money was handed to the bank subject to a condition namely that they should pay Rs. 30,000 out of the Bombay branch money to the person to whom the payment was to be made in Bombay. His Lordship held that this amount never became the property of the Alliance Bank until that condition had been fulfilled. Inasmuch as it had never been fulfilled owing to suspension of payment by the bank, His Lordship came to the conclusion that the Karachi firm were entitled to rank in the liquidation as creditors for that amount in priority to the ordinary creditors of the bank. Against the finding the liquidators preferred the present appeal.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

HEAVY RAIN IN MADRAS.

ALL MAIL TRAINS LATE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 27.

All mail trains were late to-day, owing to heavy rain on the line. The Mettupalayam-Mangalore mail was late by three hours owing to landslips on the Nilgiri Railway yesterday evening, while the Calcutta mail was late by one hour owing to heavy rain on the Bengal-Nagpur line.

GONDAL AND DHORAJI PUBLICITY DEPT.

ALL PUBLICATIONS PROSCRIBED.

(Associated Press.)

GONDAL (Kathiawar), Nov. 26.

The Dewan Saheb of Gondal State has declared that the Dhoraji Publicity Department's publications are calculated to spread disaffection against the Gondal State and that the Association is an unlawful body. All the publications of the said department have been proscribed and their import into Gondal State Territory has been prohibited.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT'S TOUR.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 27.

The tour programme of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and the Princess Arthur of Connaught is now being arranged. Captain A. Batty, Military Secretary, will proceed to Aden and meet Their Royal Highnesses there on the 14th December. As at present arranged Their Royal Highnesses will arrive in Bombay on the 19th and stay there for a couple of days as the guests of the Governor and Lady Wilson. They will then visit Poona and arrive in Calcutta on December 24, where they will be the guests of the Governor and Lady Lytton till the 28th.

NEW EDITOR OF "BANDEMATRAM."

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

Lala Purshotamlal Sondhi, who has been Managing Director of the "Bande Mataram" the Nationalist newspaper founded by Lala Lajpatrai, for some time, has now become its Editor.

LALA HANSRAJ'S MOTHER DEAD.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 27.

The death took place early this morning of the mother of Lala Hansraj, the well known Arya Samaj leader of the Punjab, at the advanced age of 90 years. The funeral was attended by several thousand mourners including prominent citizens of Lahore and a large number of Samajists.

(Continued from column 6.)

a policy of give and take, than by too rigid adherence to any particular point of view.

The subjects which you are about to discuss cover a very wide field, and I am glad to see that they include the Tata-Hydro-Electric Schemes which are of such great importance to the future prosperity of Bombay. I feel sure that you will all derive much benefit from your discussions and from the opportunities which this Congress provides of meeting other members of your profession. I thank you all again for your invitation to me to preside here to-day, and I wish all success to this, the tenth meeting of the Bombay Engineering Congress."

The Congress then adjourned for the adoption of the Annual Report and the election of office Bearers.

BOMBAY ENGINEERING CONGRESS.

GOVERNOR'S OPENING ADDRESS.

ARCHITECTS VS. ENGINEERS.

The First Annual Meeting of the Bombay Engineering Congress was held on Thursday at 11 a.m. in the Royal Institute of Science, Mr. Wittet of Messrs. Tata Engineering Co. presiding. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson was present on the occasion.

MR. WITTET'S SPEECH.

Mr. Wittet, President of the Congress made a long speech in the course of which he passed some interesting remarks regarding the relations of the Architects and the Engineers obtained in India. The relations between the Architects and Engineers were peculiar to India and differed very much from modern conditions in Europe and America. In Western countries Architects occupied a distinct position and called for help and advice from Engineers in special works while in India it was the Architect who was the adviser.

Continuing the President paid a tribute to the work of the Engineers in the Bombay Presidency specially with reference to irrigation and canal works.

The President acknowledged that in respect of rapid advance in science and knowledge the Engineers deserved praise. They had displayed greater courage and spirit of bold adventure than the Architects.

GOVERNOR'S OPENING ADDRESS.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson in declaring the Congress open said :—

Mr. President and Members of the Bombay Engineering Congress.

I am afraid I am at a disadvantage in addressing a Conference of Engineers, for I cannot claim to have any knowledge of the technical side of your profession, but I am grateful to you for inviting me at the first annual gathering held since my arrival in Bombay to preside at your opening meeting, because I consider that the work of all branches of engineering has been and must be for all time of the greatest value to the advancement of this Presidency.

One of the first essentials to the development of organised society, which is another word for civilisation, is the existence of good communications. This is not a new discovery; in the early days of the Roman Empire, civilisation spread through Europe along the roads which the Romans then constructed, and, while there are still some in India who sigh for the good old days when bullock-carts were unknown, the facilities for travel provided under exceptional difficulties by our engineers have alone made possible the development of this great country so that it can enter into commercial competition with the rest of the civilised world. I have already seen a good deal of the Central and Southern Divisions of this Presidency, and I fully appreciate the great work which has been performed, often under very trying conditions, by the Roads and Buildings branch of the Public Works Department. Perhaps some of the buildings are not very beautiful, judged by purely decorative standards, and yet I have an idea that that building is generally the best which is best suited for its purpose. "Beauty is truth, truth beauty" applies no less to architecture than to any other art, and judged by this standard it may well be that many of the buildings erected in the districts are more truly beautiful than they would at first sight appear to be.

ACHIEVEMENT IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Your President has referred to the great achievements of the engineers of this Presidency, in the matter of Irrigation and in a gathering such as this I feel sure that the name of Mr. H. F. Beale, who retired from the Public Works Department in 1917, is not forgotten. I have visited the two great dams at Bhandardara and Bhatgar, and I have seen how the water is distributed through the Nira Valley by the left Bank Canal and how shortly the Right Bank Canal, now completed, will irrigate another vast tract of country. On each occasion I have asked who was the originator of these remarkable undertakings and in each case I have been informed that it was Mr. Beale, and since then I have had an opportunity of examining his report on Protective Irrigation Works in the Deccan. The Report is a monument of industry, technical skill, and wide outlook, the value of which it would be hard to over-estimate, and many generations of cultivators in the formerly dry and barren tracts of the Deccan will have reason to remember with gratitude the name of Mr. Beale.

As you all know this good work is still going on, and this year we are spending no less than three million pounds, of which 2 1/2 millions are being spent in Sind and half a million in the Deccan and Gujarat. The outlay is very heavy, and is bound to be heavy for some years to come, but I am confident that it is justified by our experience in the past, and by the great benefits it will confer in the future on the people of this Presidency, not only directly to those who will use the water for their fields, but indirectly to the people of the whole Presidency.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

You will not expect me, gentlemen, to enter into the very interesting controversy raised in your President's speech regarding the relative importance of the architect and engineer in the construction of buildings. There is evidently a good deal to be said on both sides, and I think it will be found that the best solution lies in co-operation between the architect and the engineer. I agree with your President that the modern architect can no more afford to neglect the study of sound engineering principles, than the engineer can neglect the views of the architect. In actual practice it must be largely a question of the personality of those engaged in the work of construction, and better results are likely to be achieved by

(Continued in column 5.)

Who is a Renowned FEVER SPECIALIST?

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

(Continued from page 6.)

tive observance. Elaborate provisions are made for complaints to the Office or the Permanent Court of International Justice for the purpose of insisting upon effective observance.

Since the Washington Conference 17 Conventions and 20 Recommendations have been adopted by the Conference. Considering the members number 57 there ought to have been 989 ratifications of the Conventions against 126 hitherto reported. The most amazing fact is that the Convention about 8-hours' day or 48-hours' week, which is regarded as the only substantial gain secured by Labour, has been ratified by 5 members, authorised by one, and recommended for ratification by 20 according to the Directors' Report for 1924. This is a poor result, but the spirit is moving, and complete ratification is only a question of time.

1924 Conference.

I was nominated by the Government of India to represent the workers of India at the General Conference of 1924. I presume I was "chosen in agreement with the industrial organisations" in pursuance of Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles. I was recommended by the All-India Trade Union Congress of 1924, and so far as I am aware by every Trade Union in India without exception. I sailed on the 10th of May, 1924. Before going to Geneva I interviewed several Labour leaders in London. This was fortunate as I was favoured by Mr. E. L. Poulton, O.B.E., J.P., Labour representative on the Governing Body, with a copy of the 1922 Committee's report on Anthrax which turned out to be the most important item on the Agenda for India. The sessions commenced on the 16th of June with an opening speech by the Chairman of the Governing Body welcoming the delegates and advisers. The platform was adorned by the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the representatives of the League of Nations, and members of the Council of State of the Republic and Canton of Geneva. The Press was strongly represented but the galleries were half empty. Forty States attended the Conference represented by 127 delegates accompanied by 179 advisers, substitutes, secretaries and attaches, making a total of 306. Of these seven were women. The President of the Council of the League of Nations in a felicitous house congratulated the Labour "Parliament and Office upon their achievements in "completes and consolidates the international efforts of the League for peace." Upon its conclusion Mr. Thorburn, former Prime Minister of Sweden, proposed President of the Conference, Miss Bondfield, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labour (now in exile), and unanimously elected with acclamation. With a brief speech from the President, the Conference adjourned at noon for an excursion on the lake to which the delegates and advisers were invited by M. Arthur Fontaine, the Chairman of the Governing Body, and M. Albert Thomas, the Director of the Labour Office. It was a delightful and enjoyable excursion. At this stage I will acknowledge with gratitude the welcome I received from every delegate and the kindness I experienced from several of them including the Director and Deputy Director of the Labour Office. I began to dread I was being honised. But it is painful to me to have to record and regret the serious disservice done to the dignity of the Labour representative from India by Mr. Roy Chowdary's ill-advised application for a post on the staff of the Labour Office after his return to India.

The second sitting commenced the next day at 10 a.m. Nearly a week was wasted in the formal business of electing Vice-Presidents of the Conference, the President and Vice-Presidents of the three groups, Governments, Employers and Workers, the Selection Committee, the Credentials Committee, and the Committees for items on the Agenda. There were six items, and I was elected to serve on the Anthrax Committee. The six items were as follows:—(1) Utilisation of workers' spare time, (2) suspension of work in glass-manufacturing processes, (3) night-work in bakeries, (4) unemployment, (5) equality of treatment as regards workmen's compensation, and (6) Anthrax. The serious business commenced on the 23rd June, 3 p.m., at the sixth sitting of the sessions.

The first business was discussion on the first Report of the Credentials Committee. It appeared that twelve States had not appointed workers' delegates. This is a hardy annual. Mr. Boulton led the attack and complained "not merely that the scales are weighed against us at the beginning, but that, by this method of incomplete delegations, those scales are still further weighted against us. . . . I am not going so far this afternoon as to lodge an objection that the rules and regulations were not fully carried out." I wonder why they were more than strictly enforced against me. The full voting strength is 25 per cent., but incomplete delegations weakened it to 22 per cent. For the first time I witnessed a Labour Conference where the overwhelming majority consisted of Government and Employers' delegates. The lesson I learnt was the excellent discipline and united front of the Labour group to counteract the brute force of numbers.

Time-Limit.

The next business was the discussion on the Directors' Report for 1924. It was a voluminous document of 440 foolscap pages and could have been condensed with 200 pages by eliminating non-essentials. It was divided into 5 parts for purposes of discussion. It occupied six days of 16½ hours. No less than 62 orations were delivered—all sound and fury signifying nothing as they lead to nowhere. For the first 5 days delegates spoke *ad libitum* disregarding the time-limit of 15 minutes. Thirty-four harangues took 13 hours. The last day 28 harangues had to be expedited in 3½ hours. My turn came on the sixth day. I took 3 minutes. The time-limit was fixed at 5 minutes. I protested:—"I regret to say that it is utterly impossible for me to do justice to the cause of India within the time allotted to me. . . . I prefer rather not to speak at all than to spoil the case of India by speaking for five minutes only. I, therefore, propose to write what I intended to say, and send it on to the officers in the hope that it may be incorporated in the proceedings of the Conference." Mr. Tom Moore of Canada stated he was "prepared to move that the written statement of Mr. Baptista be accepted as part of the proceedings of this morning's sitting." The Hon. Mr. Chatterjee of India stated "as a Government Delegate for India that we have not the slightest objection—indeed we should like it—to Mr. Baptista's statement being incorporated in the proceedings of the Conference, provided that the Government delegates are also given an opportunity of making any observations they may consider necessary on Mr. Baptista's statement." But the President, and the Secretary-General pleaded "non possumus". "The standing orders are quite definite." This is true, but the standing orders could have been suspended. "Where there is a will, there is a way."

All the other business of the Conference was disposed of in five days extending over 27 hours only. The most important item for India was Anthrax. I will discuss the merits and demerits of the proposal to disinfect animal products infected by Anthrax pores in my next communication, but here I wish to allude to the scene created at the Conference betraying more heat than light on the part of some delegates. It appears that "the chief wool-exporting countries are Australia, New Zealand, Argentine, India and South Africa. The total exports of infected wool and hair may be said in normal times to amount to over 100 million pounds annually, of which about half is derived from British India. The infected materials have hitherto been consumed mainly by Great Britain" per Sir William Middlebrook, Chair of the Anthrax Committee of 1922. For this reason the problem affected the interests of India and Great Britain. The result was there was a conflict between Great Britain and India. The representatives of Great Britain, relying on the conclusion of the Anthrax Committee of 1922 expected the Conference Committee to recommend a Convention on the lines of the aforesaid conclusion; but the Committee resolved by 20 votes against 8 to that it was "not prepared to recommend any action by the International Labour Conference." This infuriated Mr. Ben Tillett. In a Minority Report he alleged that "The only members who spoke against the proposals were the Government Delegate of India, and the Employers' Delegate of India, and these delegates made no real attempt to define and argue the case. Instead of methods of open discussion, they have relied on persistent personal canvassing of individual members and have by exaggerated and misleading statements and sordid suggestions sought to raise a cloud of prejudice against the proposals of the Advisory Committee. . . . It is regretted that the low economic standard of the workers employed in wool and hair production in India and bordering countries should be the lowest and meanest in industry and that the value placed on human rights to life and liberty should have reached such an abyssmal depth of callousness on the part of those exploiting the most wretched forms of human labour known." In the plenary sitting of the Conference Mr. Ben Tillett returned to the charge:—"As our Report indicates, the evil is centred in the Indian and Asiatic countries, whose agents appear to have the organised backing of the Capitalist representatives of the International Labour Organisation generally, and the Government agents of the backward countries in particular. . . . We have been urged to offer an extreme Report because in valuing life we estimate that one docker is worth the whole gang of Anglo-Indian capitalists, employers, and Government officials. If tortured Indian and Asiatic labour has no voice to articulate its urgent human claims, the British worker will, I feel assured, champion its cause." Heaven help him in this noble mission The Hon. Mr. Chatterjee contented himself by observing that "it has never been my misfortune to listen to or to read, in the course of any of these proceedings, any attack on the political organisation or the domestic politics of any member State of this Organisation as has been the case today. . . . I can only express the hope that what has happened to-day will not constitute a precedent. . . . I wish to point out that the Indian Labour Delegate also signed the Majority Report, and I defy Mr. Tillett or any other member who has signed the Minority Report, to question either the independence of character or the independence of judgment of the member who represents the Labour Party in India at this Conference." I assured the Conference "that neither the Government delegates nor the Employers' Delegate have ventured to say a single word for the purpose of canvassing my vote. . . . I have given my vote after the fullest consideration of the Report submitted to the Governing Body. I have given my vote after the fullest consideration of the Report submitted to the Governing Body by the Committee of experts, and after listening to all the discussion that has taken place. Although I have found Mr. Tillett occasionally sleeping during the meetings, I have listened to the arguments while he himself was sleeping." Mr. Tillett in reply said: "We had a most humorous speech from my comrade, Mr. Baptista." So I have not offended him and I trust he will use his influence with the Labour Party to champion the cause of India moved by sentiments of liberty, justice and humanity.

Notice of Motion.

I had given notice of the following proposition:—"The Conference decide to ask the Governing Body to institute a preliminary investigation in Asiatic countries with the means now at the disposal of the International Office, and having regard to the decisions to be taken, to submit a report for examination by the 1925 Conference." Sir Louis Kershaw asked me to withdraw the notice as the proposition affected the sovereignty of a State and could not be countenanced by Government. I expressed my disinclination to do so, whereupon he told me that the notice would be ruled out of order technically, but that there was no disposition to do so. I was, therefore, surprised it was rejected on technical grounds. The letter of intimation was sent to me only on the last day of the Conference. I could not, therefore, discuss the matter with any benefit at this stage. It is true that the rule requires seven days' notice, but the rules and regulations are not strictly enforced usually. Even members are admitted without receipt of the required credentials. However, anticipating difficulty I had asked that I should get the benefit of Article 12, Clause 8, which empowers the President to allow propositions relating to "matters of an entirely formal nature." My proposition could without much strain be brought within this category. My proposition was merely a repetition of the proposition which was actually voted upon in 1922 and received the majority of votes after full discussion. Sir Louis Kershaw then raised a point of order and the vote was declared valid as it did not comply with the provision of Article 16 of the Standing Orders which says that a vote is not valid if the number of votes cast for and against is less than half the number of delegates. This was the case in 1922. My proposition was therefore essentially a formal matter for the purpose of ascertaining whether a valid vote would now be cast. Besides my proposition could be regarded as a resolution relating to the Directors' Report which was on the Agenda and such a resolution does not require more than 2 days' notice. I cannot help feeling that I did not receive the consideration I was entitled to expect from the President and the Governing Body in this small matter.

PROTECTION TO STEEL.

(Continued from page 7.)

scheme of Protection had been devised so as to leave a wide margin for contingencies the whole position would be different. It was, in fact, drawn up so as to secure for the Indian manufacturer the lowest prices at which the industry had a chance of establishing itself unless measures are taken to make the scheme effective. In that sense the intention of the Legislature will not be called out."

EXCHANGE FACTOR.

The Board, dealing with the exchange factor which has made Protection ineffective, says: "In formulating our proposals it is necessary that we should explain two underlying assumptions. In the first place, we have assumed that for the next few months the sterling will not fall appreciably below 1s. 6d. to a rupee. To examine this question in any detail would take us far outside our province. But the circumstances of the moment are such as are usually associated with a firm exchange and we can find no reason for anticipating an early fall. It is possible, on the other hand, that the exchange may go still higher up and we do not think this possibility can be excluded. If this should occur, the consequences may be grave. It cannot be too distinctly recognised that a continuous rise in the exchange must go far to counteract any measures Government may take to encourage the industrial development in India, and the more the industry is dependent on the use of indigenous materials and, therefore, deserving or encouragement in accordance with the principles laid down by the Fiscal Commission the greater the injury which it suffers. If a 25 per cent. *ad valorem* duty, for example, gives adequate protection when the rupee-sterling exchange is at 1s. 4d., a 56 per cent. duty at 1s. 8d. provided that all other conditions are unchanged we consider it important that the Iron and Steel Company should be protected from further losses arising from this cause, and it is desirable that a definite policy should be laid down at present. A rise in exchange from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. would mean a fall of Rs. 4½ in the price of Belgian steel and of about Rs. 7 in the price of British steel. A further rise to 1s. 8d. would again lower the prices by Rs. 4 and Rs. 6 respectively. We recommend that the Government of India should declare their intention to increase the protective duties on bars, structural sections and plates by Rs. 6 a ton as soon as the exchange rises to 6s. 7d. and a further sum of Rs. 5 a ton if the exchange rises to 1s. 8d. with the corresponding additions to the duties on other classes of material. Further increases beyond 1s. 8d. would require similar adjustments. The principle is of general application and affects all nascent industries and until the Government of India find it possible to establish a stable relation between the rupee and sterling the exchange factor cannot be ignored in the protection scheme it is the measures taken to develop industries will often fail. The second assumption we have made is that the steel prices in sterling are likely to remain at about their present level for some time to come. So far as British steel is concerned, there are no reasons for expecting any wide variation and the real question is as to Continental steel. The present Belgian prices are practically what they were before the war and though prophesy is dangerous, it certainly seems that the present Belgian prices are twenty to twenty-five shillings below cost of production and are due entirely to the excess of productive capacity over the demand. If that be so the price of Belgian bars and structurals must eventually rise once more to some figure above £7 a ton, but many months may elapse before any recovery takes place and in our judgment it would be wholly unsafe to found any of our recommendations on the chance of Continental steel becoming dearer."

INADEQUATE PROTECTION WORSE THAN USELESS.

After explaining at length the specific recommendations which have been already published, the report concludes: "The proposals we have made have not been put forward without anxious consideration and they are the result of a careful study of all evidence available. We recognise that the proposed additional duties on unfabricated steel may appear very drastic, the increased duty being rather more than double the original duty in one case and rather less in the remainder. But we feel strongly that in this matter there is no room for temporizing and that measures taken must be adequate to meet an emergency. We would again invite attention to what is said in paras 32 to 39 of our report on the Steel industry regarding the necessity of giving adequate protection if the industry is to establish itself in India. It will be impossible to obtain capital for industry whether to keep existing works going or to erect new one unless it is made clear that the policy which the Government and Legislature have adopted will be effectively carried out. The price which Indian manufacturer may reasonably expect was determined after a very thorough enquiry, and we believe, that the increased duties now proposed are no more than sufficient for this purpose. Even if it turns out that we are wrong, the situation is not beyond remedy. We think that the Company should submit to the Government of India monthly returns of the prices actually realized from the sale of Steel and course of events will then be under the constant observation. If it appeared likely that the Company would, on an average of three years, obtain a price much higher than Rs. 175 or Rs. 180 a ton, it is always open to the Government of India to bring down duties to a lower level. The imperative necessity of the moment is that the intention of the Government of India to make protection effective should be made clear. Inadequate protection is worse than useless.

IMMEDIATE ACTION IMPERATIVE.

"The necessity for setting in operation the procedure we originally recommended has arisen earlier than was anticipated, and we recognise the objections to frequent changes in the rates of duty. But a protective policy necessarily involves a great deal of interference with the course of trade and once a policy has been declared the objections of this kind are not decisive. The only alternative to the plan actually adopted would have been to put the original duties at least 50 per cent higher, so as to leave a margin to cover wide variations in the price of imported steel. As things have turned out even such duties would, for the time being, have proved too low. But it is needless for us to discuss at this stage the difficulties and objections which apply more to the policy than to the means for giving effect to it. We have already pointed out that the eight months out of the three years period for which the Steel Industry (Protection) Act remains in force will have elapsed before any steps now taken can become effective. It may be two or three months longer before the accumulated stocks are absorbed and higher duties produce their full effect. It is of utmost importance, therefore, that action should be taken with the smallest possible delay if the industry is to be preserved. The main facts of the situation are not, we think, in doubt and we have endeavoured to set them forth clearly in this report. The announcement that an application for increased duties has been made and that an enquiry would be held has, of course, unsettled the trade and for every reason it is desirable that the period of uncertainty should be quickly terminated. It is certain that in the early months of 1924 very large quantities of steel were ordered from the Continent in anticipation of the new duties, and it is possible that similar speculative purchases may be made on this occasion. Even if this is not so, the usual cold weather imports may be expected and the longer action is deferred the longer it will be before the higher duties produce their full effect on the prices. We earnestly hope that the decision of the Government of India will be announced at the earliest possible date.

DETAILED SUGGESTIONS TO BE OFFERED.

"We have endeavoured in this report to give a clear and complete statement of the evidence placed before us and to set forth fully the conclusions at which we have arrived and the reasons which seem to us to justify them. We have done so in the hope that in this way we may facilitate the task of the Government of India and expedite the disposal of the case. Ordinarily when a question arises of increasing the original duties owing to a fall in the price of imported goods the main fact to be established would be the exact extent of the fall and it would not be necessary to examine minutely the prices received by the Indian producers. But, the Steel Industry presents a more intricate problem than almost any other, and in this case the opening out of a wide gulf between the British and Continental prices had added a new complication owing to the extended use of Continental Steel. It was this fact, which made it necessary to scrutinize the Iron and Steel Co.'s sales, so that some estimate might be formed of the probable effect of the new factor which had appeared should the question of revising the Steel Tariff again come up. The monthly returns which we propose that the Iron and Steel Co. should submit will make the procedure far more expeditious. We reserve our detailed suggestions on this point for a separate communication, as they will affect future enquiries only and not this enquiry."

ALLEGED BURGLARY BY EUROPEANS.

ONE ACCUSED CONFESSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 25.

Mr. B. Fleming, Cantonment and City Magistrate, Poona, to-day resumed the hearing of evidence in the case in which Dr. E. S. Stanley of the R. F. A. Kirkee and A. F. Wecksler, an Engineer of Poona are charged with house breaking and theft of silverware, etc. from the house of Mr. A. J. Holmes living in Sholapur Road, Mr. Maxwell Gumbleston, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona said he took up the investigation of the case on the 20th October. He heard next day that a statement was going to be made about an important housebreaking that had taken place in the Cantonment and went to Kirkee and saw Driver Stanley who gave him certain information about the theft in Mrs. Holmes' house. He heard that a man named Wecksler was implicated in the case. He was told that all the property had gone to Calcutta. If any of it was in Poona it would most likely be either in Mrs. Edwardes' or Mrs. Grose's house. The witness and Sub-Inspector Potnis went to Mrs. Grose's house and Mr New, Inspector Poona Cantonment Police and another Sub-Inspector went to search Mrs. Edwardes' house. The witness found nothing in Mrs. Grose's house but Inspector New found some property in Mrs. Edwardes' house.

After further formal evidence was tendered by Sub-Inspectors V. P. Potnis and N. B. Mali who also identified the property in the Court, the Magistrate asked the accused if they had anything to say.

Dr. E. S. Stanley, the first accused pleaded guilty to the charge. He said he and Wecksler committed the robbery in the house of Mr. Holmes in Shoplapur Road. The confession made by him before the Cantonment Magistrate, Kirkee was correct. They had entered the house by boring holes in the window. They spent the day in an empty house in Satara Road and the night at Mrs. Edwardes' house. Only himself and Wecksler were concerned in the business.

The second accused A. F. Wecksler, Civil Engineer aged 24, said he had nothing to say. Asked what qualifications he had as an Engineer, accused said he had passed the Roorkee examination.

The Magistrate said he would decide whether he should frame charges or not at the next hearing.

THE VICEROY AND THE PRESIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Our Loyalist Corporators are up in arms against their nationalist President! The latter has declined to be present at some Viceregal functions. What are these please?

(1) Viceroy's arrival at the Victoria Terminus. (2) Government House Dinner to the Viceroy. (3) And the opening ceremony of the Gate of India by the Viceroy.

Now what has the President of the Corporation to do at these functions? To bow, to smile, to shake hands and to have a sumptuous meal when there are thousands of unemployed, under-fed and under-clothed in this very city! The President is reluctant to attend *Receptions*. If, however, he is invited to *confer* with the Viceroy regarding the civic problems, he cannot, and I trust, will not decline. But to force the hands of the President of the Corporation to be present at the Receptions given to the Viceroy and that too at a time, when he has promulgated an Ordinance and revive a century old regulation, which are responsible for the arrests without warrant of the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation and of the arrests of prominent members of the Bengal Council, is, to say the least, humiliating to the dignity of the Corporation. For, let us not forget the telling comments of our Puritan Journalist Mr. Natarajan on Curzon's Delhi Durbar! "We needed no Delhi Durbar to tell us, that we were a subject race."—And which of our patriotic Corporators desire to perpetuate that position by enforcing the presence of their President at these dramatic functions? The Corporation may give a mandate to the President, that if he is invited for a Conference with the Viceroy, he should certainly see H.E. without fail.—But for bowing and smiling and salaaming and the rest—No, please no.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Nov. 27.

(Continued from column 6.)

require the production of the aggrieved party.

Counsel next quoted two judgments produced as exhibits in the case to rebut the evidence as regards the good character of the accused. Counsel continuing, pointed out that the defence had failed to rebut the prosecution evidence.

Mr. Kallander Ali Khan highly complimented Mr. Sloane, and Inspector Niazahmad Khan.

Judgment was reserved

BHIWANI MILLS CASE ENDS.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHIWANI, Nov. 27.

In the Bhiwani Mill Fire case before Mr. F. A. Connar, Special Magistrate Khan Sahib Kallandar Alli Khan, Public Prosecutor, argued the case on behalf of the Crown. He briefly traced the history of the Mill since its inception in 1910 and the events that led to the present prosecution. The present charges against the accused were only a few among the many other offences for which the accused were yet to be tried. The position of the accused according to the Articles and the Memorandum of Association, was that of paid servants of the Company with limited powers, and that they were expected to carry on business of the Mills subject to the control of the Directors.

He charged the accused with having purchased 800 bales of cotton out of the funds of the Company and with having sold the same without the knowledge of the Directors, and clandestinely credited the proceeds to the accounts of the private firm of the accused. The Directors and the Board were kept absolutely in the dark about these transactions. The accused made a profit of Rs. 23,000 and odd by these transactions and in violation of agreements that existed between the accused and the Company misappropriated the profit and the principal of the transaction amounting to Rs. 1,00,000 and odd. In order to conceal these criminal and dishonest acts, the accused submitted to the Board statements, forms, books and registers which were wholly and completely false. Both the accused denied all knowledge of the transactions and attributed the present charges against them to the enemity of Mr. Desai, an ex-manager alleged to have been dismissed by the accused. Mr. Desai afterwards became a non-co-operator and he one day along with other leaders approached the accused to close the Mills and join a 'Hartal.' This the accused was said to have refused, hence their enemity.

The prosecution counsel denied the allegation that Mr. Desai was dismissed and as regards the other he said that there was nothing personal.

COTTON FOR COTTON AND PROFITS FOR PROFITS.

Continuing, counsel said, it was a case full of documentary evidence and in course of examination the accused admitted that he substituted cotton for cotton and profits for profits but he did not credit himself with any authority for doing so. If age rendered the first accused unfit to look after the affairs of the Mills he ought to have kept aloof. The fact was that he looked after his numerous other public duties as a municipal commissioner, honorary magistrate, and honorary civil judge.

It was alleged by the defence counsel that the accused were in the habit of giving blank cheques and blank forms to their agents and therefore they were not responsible for any acts that might have been committed by their subordinates. The evidence that had been adduced in the course of the trial went to prove that these agents did nothing without the permission of the accused and even in emergent cases when money was to be expended they had to obtain the previous permission of the accused. As regards the explanation of "alibi" that the accused were not in Bombay when these transactions were carried on, the prosecuting counsel referred to the court both documentary and oral evidence to show that Murlidhar, the second accused was present in Bombay at the time of these transactions. Counsel therefore contended that these transactions must have been carried on with the permission of the second accused or he must have been fully aware of what was going on.

Counsel also contended that the accused knew all about the alterations and false entries that were made in the statements and forms submitted to the Head Office and in support of this contention he pointed out several initials, additions and alterations in the forms in the hand-writing of the second accused.

Turning to the plea that the mother of the second accused was seriously ill and therefore he was not attending to the business the prosecuting counsel referred to the evidence in the trial in which it was stated that he went to Bombay once during that period. Counsel said that she was about 70 when she died. The death of such a person was generally never mourned in Hindu families. He referred to the evidence adduced that the first accused was regularly visiting the Mills. It was alleged that the prosecution witnesses made their statements to the police after the accused had been arrested and witnesses were influenced. Counsel said the arrest of the accused was merely a paper arrest and they enjoyed bail all the time.

Counsel quoted rulings and law to show that when a person affixed his signature to a document he must be made responsible for the contents of that document according to the nature of the document whether it was civil or criminal.

A CROWN PROSECUTION.

Referring to the statement that the aggrieved person was not produced and the aggrieved person was not the complainant in the case, Counsel said, that it was a Crown prosecution and the Crown was the aggrieved person. The sections under which the accused stood charged did not

(Continued in column 8.)

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL DISPUTE.

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION.

GOVT. APPEAL DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

The Secretary of State for India in Council —Appellant.

v/s.

Dr. Manilal, H. Bhagat and others—Respondents.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sir Norman MacLeod and Justice Crump.

This was an appeal by the Government against the decision of the District Judge of Ahmedabad. The facts of this case have already been reported in this paper.

We give below the full text of their Lord' ship's judgments.

The Chief Justice observed :—

"This suit was filed by the plaintiff Appellant in the District Court of Ahmedabad to recover from eighteen persons who were members of the Ahmedabad Municipality from the 1st March 1921 to the 17th December 1921 and from nineteenth person who was a member from the 13th October 1921 only the sum of Rs. 1,68,600 being the amount of expenditure incurred by the Municipality on the maintenance of primary Schools during the such period on the allegation that it was misapplied as the Schools were maintained during that period contrary to the provisions of the District Municipal Act (Bombay Act III of 1901) and the rules framed thereunder. The claim was afterwards decreased by an amount to Rs. 1,37,709-5-8 to be recovered against all the defendants jointly and severally except defendant 16 against whom the claim was limited to Rs. 50,823-3-8. Defendants 2, 3, 4, 9, and 12 put in a joint written Statement, the other defendants filed seperate written Statements.

The Judge dismissed the Suit with costs allowing only one set of costs amongst all the defendants as they had substantially one defence to made.

21 issues were raised, but issue 12 was the main issue in the case and the only one which has been argued before us in appeal.

"Have the Municipality spent any money beyond that sanctioned by the Budget." If not, is there any misapplication of the Municipal Fund.

The facts stated in the Plaint may be taken as admitted by the defendants in their pleadings.

The following are the pertinent Sections of the Act.

Section 42.

Section 54.—It shall be the duty of every Municipality to make reasonable provision.

(1) for the following matters within the Municipal district under their authority namely,

(p) Establishing and maintaining primary Schools.

Section 58

Of the rules framed by Government under the provisions of Section 58 the only rule which the Appellants have relied upon before us as having been infringed by the respondents is rule 3 which directs that Municipal Schools shall subject to this proviso in rule 2 (which in this case it is unnecessary to consider) be provided for all cases or classes of the Community and shall be open to inspection and examination at all times by the Government Inspecting Staff. The Municipality shall in each case make suitable arrangements in communication with the Inspector for the annual examination required by the Educational Department.

Section 52 was also relied upon by the Appellant but that Section was framed in order to impose the obligation on Municipalities to apply all their properties and funds subject to the provisions of the Act and for the purposes of the Act within the limits of the Municipal District' and is of no assistance towards deciding whether the monies in the Suit were misapplied.

Generally spaking it may be admitted that a Municipality would be bound to apply its properties and funds subject to the provisions of the Act.

APPELLANT'S CONTENTION.

Owing to the action taken by the Municipality of which the defendants were members, the Educational Department were in effect prevented from examining the primary schools established and maintained by the Municipality during the Suit period. The Appellant contended that because the examination could not be made the Schools ceased to be primary Schools and so the Municipal funds expended on them had been misapplied.

The word 'Misapplication' in Section 42 must be given its ordinary dictionary meaning It means the wrong application of funds, the use of funds for purposes outside the scope of the Act.

The Appellant then would have to prove that the Schools on which the money claimed as having been misapplied were not primary Schools as contemplated by the Act.

It is not necessary to consider the exact definition of a primary School because it has not been contended by the Appellant that the instruction given to the children attending them was other than that prescribed by the Educational Department for primary Schools. The peculiar point of the arguments addressed to the lower Court were either unnecessary or irrevelent and were rightly discarded by the Advocate General who relied on the following

A primary School to which Municipal funds can be applied is a School established and maintained according to the Act and the Rules framed under the Act. A School established and maintained by a Municipality which cannot be inspected by the Educational Department owing to the action of the Municipality in closing the doors to the Inspector is not such a primary School. The money therefore which has been spent on such a School has been misapplied.

FALLACY IN ARGUMENT.

The fallacy in the argument is this, that because the Inspector is not allowed to see what is going on inside the walls of a School it does not follow that the School is not a primary School maintained in accordance with the Act. It would have to be proved that the School was being used for purposes other than that of primary education. That would have to be proved like any other fact. The ordinary method would be by the annual inspection and report by the Educational Department. If that became impossible from one cause or another, some other kind of proof would have to be led. Rule 3 merely prescribes the ordinary method whereby Government are enabled to satisfy themselves that the Municipality are doing their duty. In other words it is a rule of procedure, and its infringement could in no way affect the character of the Schools referred to in the Plaint.

The Appellant accordingly has failed to prove that the Municipal funds have been misapplied by the respondents. We are much indebted to the District Judge for his painstaking judgment but with due respect it was hardly necessary to set out at length the History of Primary Education in the Presidency. In my opinion the appeal should be dismissed with costs."

JUSTICE CRUMP'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Crump observed :—"There is no dispute about the facts of this appeal and so far as they are necessary they are shortly as follows :—

The defendants were in 1921 Councillors of the Ahmedabad Municipality. In February 1921 by certain Resolutions the Municipality decided that no further educational grant should be received from Government and that the annual examination and inspection of Municipal Schools should no longer be conducted by the Deputy Educational Inspector or his Assistants. In pursuance of this decision the Educational Department were prevented from holding the annual examination and inspection from March 1st 1921 to December 17th, 1921.

The only question which has been argued before is whether the Defendants can be held to have misaplied the monies expended on the Municipal Schools during this period. The plaintiff relies upon Section 42 of the District Municipalities Act (Bombay Act III of 1901). By that section "Every Councillor shall be personally liable for the misapplication of any fund to which he shall have been a party."

What is meant by "Misapplication" in this Section. The word has no technical meaning and is no doubt used in its popular sense. To "Misapply" means to apply to a wrong purpose, that is to a purpose which is not that which the circumstances indicate as correct, or a purpose which is for any reason forbidden Used in the Statute under consideration it is probably an exhaustive definition to say that "To misapply is to apply to a purpose which the Act neither permits nor requires" The functions of a Municipality are either obligatory or discretional and the Municipal funds must be expended on those functions and no others. The obligatory functions are those which the Act requires, the discretional functions those which the Act permits. Whether the definition of misapplication which I have suggested is exhanstive or not, it is at least sufficient for the disposal of this appeal.

To provide for primary education is one of the obligatory functions of the Municipality. Section 54 runs as follows :—

"It shall be the duty of every Municipality to make reasonable provision (1) for the following matters within the Municipal District under their authority namely :

(p)—establishing and maintaining primary Schools."

MEANING OF 'PRIMARY SCHOOLS"

To establish and maintain primary Schools is thus one of the obligatory functions of a Municipality. Money so expended is money applied to a purpose which the Act requires, and is not therefore musapplied.

Are then the Schools which this Municipality maintained "primary Schools" The words are nowhere defined in the Act. A primary School is a School where 'primary' education is imparted. I am not aware that the word 'primary' has acquired any special meaning. "Primary" education means education in its first stages and nothing more. This much at least is clear that the words do not to themselves connote anything in the way of Government support or Government control.

The evidence in this case shows indeed the point is not contested—that the education imparted in the Schools in question was 'primary education' in the sense which I have indicated. It follows therefore that upto the point which we have reached the expenditure was expenditure on primary Schools, and therefore there was no misapplication.

But it is sought to extend the meaning of the words 'primary Schools'. I do not say that the argumens was put that way, but reduced to its simplest terms that is its meaning. In order to understand the point sought to be made it is necessary to turn to other portions of the Act. I pass over Section 52 of the Act which appears to me to have no bearing on the question at issue. Section 58 runs as follows :—

"The management, control and administration of every public institution exclusively out of Municipal property and funds shall vest in the Municipality.

Provided that the extent of the independent authority of any Municipality in respect of public education and their relations with the Government Educational Department shall from time to time be prescribed by the Governor in Council."

The Section means this. As between Government and the Municipality "you (the Municipality) have the management administration and control of all public institutions maintained out of your funds except Schools." As to Schools we (the Government) retain power to prescribe "the extent of your independent authority and your relations with the Government Educational Department."

In exercise of this power Government have published certain rules. The controversy turns mainly round Rule 3 which runs as follows :—

"3. Municipal Schools shall be open for inspection and examination by the Government Inspecting Staff. The Municipality shall in each case make suitable arrangements in communication with the Inspector for the annual examination required by the Educational Department."

It is not in my opinion necessary to consider the effect of the other Rules or the breach thereof, if any. The Municipality in this case declined to comply with Rule 3.

A FALLACY.

I have said that it is sought to extend the meaning of the words 'primary Schools', and the argument can now be stated. It is as follows :—"Primary Schools for the purpose of the Act must be taken to mean primary Schools maintained in accordance with the rules framed by Government. These Schools were not so maintained. Therefore they are not primary Schools, and the money spent on them has been misapplied." The argument so stated is not devoid of plausibility but there is a fallacy in it. I cannot accede to the proposition that where the Legislature speaks of 'primary Schools' it must be held to mean primary Schools maintained in accordance with such rules as Government may from time to time frame, and no other primary Schools." The Act says the Municipality shall maintain primary Schools. Government by rules says "You shall maintain those primary Schools in such and such a manner." It is not in my opinion possible to say "The Municipality have not maintained their primary Schools in the manner enjoined by Government: therefore they have not maintained primary Schools." Unless it can be said that these Schools are not 'primary Schools' there can be no case of misapplication I would invite attention here to Issue No. 10 framed by the lower Court at the instance of Plaintiff. It runs thus :—

"10. Whether rule 3 of the rules relating to inspection was obligatory and if so whether objection to the inspection of Schools would convert expenditure towards the maintenance of primary Schools into a misapplication of the Municipal Funds."

That issue contains within itself the same argument in another form. "The Schools no doubt were primary Schools as required by the Act, but when the Municipality refused inspection the Schools ceased to be primary Schools." It is not permissible to read into the Act words which it does not contain, and that plain proposition is decisive of this appeal.

It follows that no misapplication has been proved and that the suit fails.

I may add that in my opinion no useful purpose would be served by a consideration of the position of the Municipal Councillors as trustees under Section 50 of the Act. We are not concerned with any property of the description specified in that Section. If the Councillors are regarded as trustees for all purposes of the Act the consideration which I have already set out apply equally to their conduct in that capacity."

VICEROY AT RAJKOT.

BANQUET SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TALALA, Nov. 26.

The following is the Viceroy's speech at the banquet at Rajkot on the 25th November :—

Your Highnesses the Ruling Princes and the Chiefs of Kathiawar, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you most warmly on behalf of Her Excellency and myself for the very kind welcome you have given us and for the cordial manner in which you have drunk our health. Let me assure Your Highnesses that it was a very great pleasure to Her Excelency and myself to accept your invitation to this banquet tonight. The Viceroy has many claims on his time and attention and many preoccupations and our stay in Kathiawar is all too brief. For this reason I greatly welcome all opportunities of coming in touch with its rulers. With many of your Highnesses I can already claim friendship for we have met on several occasions at Delhi and elsewhere but I look to this visit for opportunities to form the acquaintance of those with whom I have not previously been brought into direct contact and I trust that many acquaintances now made for the first time during this visit will ripen into that fuller degree of intimacy which it is desirable should exist between the Viceroy and the Governor-General and the Ruling Princes and the Chiefs of India and which is the foundation of mutual esteem and mutual trust.

I share your sorrow at the sad bereavement which has deprived us of the presence to-night of his Highness the Nawab of Junagad but in spite of this melancholy event His Highness has most kindly insisted on my fulfilling my promise to visit his state and I look forward to the pleasure of meeting him during the next few days.

THE CHANGE.

I am delighted to learn from the speech of His Highness the Maharaja of Nawanagar that the change of system in the relations with the Western India States which has now been put into operation has met with your approval. The importance which I attach to it can be judged from the direct personal interest I have always taken in dealing with the scheme from its inception and in my presence at Rajkot at the earliest possible moment to inaugurate its execution in person.

I and my Government welcome that closer touch with the rulers and their states which will necessarily result from it. My agent and his officers will use every effort to secure its smooth operation in practice and now that it has happily been inaugurated I look to the Ruling Princes and the Chiefs of the Western India States to assist my Government to make it a success. The welfare of the states and all cases of importance affecting them will always command the most sympathetic attention of my Government and be the subject of our anxious concern. But I trust that all cases of only minor importance may be settled as far as possible with the advice of the Agent to the Governor-General and His political officers between the states in a spirit of toleration and good-will. You will appreciate how important a place a feeling of good sense and compromise occupies in the settlement of cases of this nature, and if full play is not given to this friendly feeling and if every case is referred to the highest authority not only must relations between States become unduly exacerbated, but the Political Department of the Government of India will be overburdened with the task of the examination of a very large number of cases and the consideration of more important questions will in turn almost delay progress in carrying out further steps towards the extension of the system of direct relations between the Government of India and the Indian States—a result which you and I would alike deplore.

HISTORIC INTEREST OF KATHIAWAR.

His Highness the Jamsaheb has referred with just pride to the ancient traditions and history of the western states. I have listened with keen attention to his historical retrospect. I am aware that the annals of the rule of the Rajput princes date back to the very dawn of history and that the antiquity and the distinction of the houses of the Princes and the Chiefs in this part of India can challenge comparison with any elsewhere. It is for this reason among others that Her Excellency and I are looking forward with the greatest interest to our further travels among these states. When I am the guest of His Highness the Nawab of Junagad I hope to see his ancient city and to obtain a distant view of the Girnar with its venerable shrines and monuments and while I am in Jamnagar I know I shall have the privilege of appreciating a happy blending of the old with the new India. I shall hope on some other occasion to make more extensive visits to the states in this Agency and to the seaports of Bhavnagar and Porbunder. Danghadra with its salt works. The Shoturnja hill of Palitana and many other places and important cities of which you are rightly proud.

STATE TROOPS.

Let me take this opportunity of expressing deep appreciation of the splendid service which the states in this part of India rendered to the Empire in the Great War. I know that the princes and the people alike made common cause in sacrifice and I am confident that should the need ever again arise the Empire can count in the fullest measure on the loyal cooperation of the Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawar and of the people of these states.

I am glad to learn that some of the younger relatives of the ruling families of these States have adopted military careers in the Indian army and I trust that this connection will continue and be extended and that the boys of this stamp in the rising generation will turn their attention to studying at Dehra Dun with a view to qualifying themselves to enter the Sandhurst and receive the King's Commission. I am glad to hear that the Indian State Forces scheme has been approved by a number of durbars and has been adopted in many states. Well organised state troops form a potential auxiliary of great value to the forces of the Empire, and in addition, though the old days when bandits and dacoits infested Kathiawar are happily passed, troops of this character within the State themselves form a powerful insurance against any serious outbreak of disorder and are an effective weapon for dealing with any sporadic defiance or breach of law and order which may occur.

Her Excellency has been greatly touched by the kind reference His Highness the Maharajah Jam Saheb has made on your behalf to her and her work, and asks me to express her gratitude. The warm interest continuously shown by the ruling princes and the chiefs of India in her philanthrophic schemes for the welfare of Indian women and children has been a source of constant encouragement to her and the good results which she has been enabled to achieve have in a large measure been due to the sympathy and support which they have so freely extended to her projects.

CORDIAL RELATIVES.

I thank you all for the very kind appreciation of myself which His Highness the Jamsaheb has expressed in such felicitous terms. I value these expressions the more because with your own responsibilities as rulers to guide you can correctly envisage with understanding and sympathy the heavy burden of responsibility continually lying upon the Viceroy and the many difficulties and the problems daily confronting him. I am greatly encouraged by the thought that I enjoy your confidence and that I can feel assured of your trust in my sympathy and sincerity of purpose and when times have been most anxious and difficult let me assure you it has been no small alleviation of my perplexities to know that I could place implicit trust in the loyalty of the Indian Princes and their states to my government to the interests of the Empire and to the person and throne of the King-Emperor. For those set in high authority, be they Viceroy's or the ruling Princes there is in my view only one rule, ever to seek to know the truth, to do justice and fearlessly to carry out what they conceive to be their duy, always bearing in mind the interests, the welfare and the prosperity of the people committed to their charge. I have followed no other rule and even in these exceptional times of changing conditions with their new problems and new perplexities I am confident that I can find no safer guide.

I thank you again most warmly on my own behalf and on behalf of Her Excellency for your cordial welcome and hospitality. Let me assure you that when our visit comes to a close we shall take away the happiest recollections of the Western India States and their Rulers.

ARRIVAL AT SASAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TALALA, Nov. 27.

His Excellency, the Viceroy has arrived at Sasan in Junagadh.

"ENGLISHMAN" LIBEL ACTION.

MR. SUBHAS BOSE'S PLAINT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

The following significant passages occur in the plaint submitted to the High Court by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose claiming Rs. 50,000 damages against the "Englishman.":

The statement that "Mr. S.C. Bose's father, (that is, the plaintiff's father) as expressing his joy that his son's work was keeping him away from revolutionary activities and severing him from dangerous connections, as also the statement that his father's statement (i.e. the the statement of the plaintiff's father) is of importance, as showing that one who knows him even better than Mr. C. R. Das has had occasion to deplore his dangerous connections" are both untrue in fact and without foundation, and the defendants made the said untrue allegations of fact maliciously and without making the slightest enquiry as to the truth or otherwise of the same..

The said statements amount to assertions as facts that the plaintiff had been guilty of revolutionary activity and that he had dangerous connections.

The plain implication of the said false and malicious statements is that the plaintiff is himself a criminal and associates with other criminals.

The plaintiff denies that he had, or has any connection with any revolutionary activities or that he had, or has, any dangerous connections.

That regard being had to a preceding sentence in the said leading-article which refers to planning of, aiding and abetting in crimes of violence, there can be no doubt whatsoever that revolutionary activities and dangerous connections have reference to crimes of violence.

The plaintiff's father published in the press a denial of the statements attributed to him but even after such denial the defendants far from expressing any regret merely published the fact of such disclaimer. The plaintiff submits that the said act should be taken as aggravation of the wrong already committed by them.

The plaintiff believes that the object of the said false statements is *inter alia* to prolong his wrongful detention under Regulation III of 1818, the cause for which detention is unknown to the plaintiff, as no charge of any kind has been formulated or even remotely indicated against him by any of the persons responsible for such detention or by any other person whatsoever.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

PHOTO-COPYING SYSTEM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 26.

Of all supplementary grants that came up for discussion in the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council, probably, only one that for the purchase of certain materials required for the photo-copying system in the Registration Department was refused by the Council. In the course of the discussion that ensued regarding this grant, it was clearly pointed by several members of the Council that the system was a total failure. About ten resolutions in all recommending to the Government, the abolition of this system, were tabled in the last two sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council. Public meetings have been so far held at various places condemning this system and, petitions have been submitted requesting Government to do away with it. In spite of all this the Government seems to be determined to enforce it on the public. How else, the Inspector-General of Registration, Poona, could have recently ordered the introduction of the photo-copying process in three more Sub-Registry offices, viz. Junnar, Dhond and Indapur? The Inspector-General himself is not unaware of the complaints raised by the public, in connection with this system. But he seems to be only too anxious to introduce it despite its unpopularity. For, says he, in a notice recently published for the information of the public :—

"Parties desirous of having copies of their documents which have been registered by Photography, are supplied with duplicates of the original photographs (which are reduced to 1/3 of the size of the original document) at the rate of four annas per page. These copies are very durable and are usually sufficient for any purpose. But some parties complain of their being difficult to read and desire to have copies of a larger size. It has been arranged that for the price of one rupee per page an enlarged copy in black as legible as the original manuscript, can be supplied if specially asked for."

That some parties complain of the Photo-copies being difficult to read, has been admitted. The fact, however, is that it is not some parties but almost all parties that have to complain against the system. The new arrangement for "enlarged copies in black" that the Department has to make recently, only goes to prove the fact that the Government themselves are very keen about the introduction of the system. Parties would naturally desire that the copies of their documents must not only be durable but also, as legible as the original manuscripts. But if economy is one of the objects of the introduction of the new Photo-copying process, how far that object is achieved, if all parties have to ask for such copies of their documents as are not only lasting but readable! The manus. crint-copying is both durable and less costly than the Photo-copying process with its arrangement for enlarged copies. Why should Government persist in vain in upholding a system that is doomed to be a failure?

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, Nov. 27.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp is granted leave on full allowances for four months and on half allowances for four and a half months with effect from the 9th June 1925, and is permitted to prefix to the leave the Summer Vacation of the High Court for 1925.

The Hon. Mr C G H Fawcett, I.C.S., relinquished charge of his office as Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the forenoon of Thursday the 30th October 1924.

The Honourable Mr. C. A Kincaid, C.V.O. I.C.S., assumed charge of the office of Acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the forenoon of Thursday the 30th October 1924.

A Government of India notification says :—with the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council has recognised provisionally the appointment of Mr. J. R. Baxter as consul for Belgium at Karachi.

Mr. F. E. Hardcastle, Consul for Norway at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 31st October 1924.

Darbar Shri Viravala, Deputy Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, is granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from the date of relief.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Hiralal Ganeshji Anjaria to act as Deputy Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, vice Darbar Shri Viravala proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

The period of eight months' leave granted to Major E. C. Lentaigne, D.S.O., Tutor to His Highness the minor Maharaja of Bhavnagar State, should be adjusted as follows :—Privilege leave for ninety days; furlough on private affairs for the remaining period.

Mr. R. B. Smith is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay City, vice Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji Petigara appointed to officiate as Deputy Comissioner of Police, Bombay.

Mr. A. Finan, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, has been granted leave on average pay for four days in continuation of the leave granted to him on the 5th November 1924 and Mr. C. R. Jeffares has been allowed to continue to act as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice him.

Captain C. E. Pert, 15th Lancers is appointed to be Adjutant His Ecellency the Governor's Body Guard, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th March 1924 vice Captain A. G. S. Alexander, vacated.

Mr. U. M. Mirchandani, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Kanara, is granted with effect from 3rd January 1925 leave on verage pay for two months and fifteen days with permission to prefix to it the Christmas holidays from 24th December 1924 to 2nd January 1925.

Mr. F. G. Pratt I.C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division, is granted with effect from 30th March 1925, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for seven months and twenty-five days.

Mr. H. F. Ball, I.C.S., Superintendent of Land Records, S.D. is granted, with effect from 25th October 1924, leave on average pay for four months in combination with leave on half average pay for four months on medical grounds.

Khan Saheb D. F. Dubash Deputy Superintendent, Bombay City and Harbour Veterinary Department, is granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from 1st December 1924.

Mr. J. M. C. Rebello, Chief Veterinary Inspector, is to act as Deputy Superintendent, Bombay City and Harbour Veterinary Department, vice Khan Saheb Dubash.

Mr. A. B. Sardeshpande, M.C.P.S, D.M.S. has been appointed Surgical Registrar at the B J. Medical School, Poona, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd November 1924.

Mr. G. B. Advani, M.B., B.S B.M.S., acted as Medical Officer, Central Prison Hospital, Hyderabad, Sind, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th October 1924 to the forenoon of he 30th October 1924 and thereafter he has been placed on general duty at the Civil Hospital, Hyderabad with effect from the afternoon of the 30th October 1924.

On return from leave Mr. S. C. Mould, B.A. (Cantab.), Executive Engineer is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Rohri Canal Circle of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Works.

On relief by Mr. Mould, Mr. A. Gordon, B.Sc. (Eng.) Glas, Executive Engineer, is appointed Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction.

On relief by Mr. Gordon, Mr. B. U. T. Sterns, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Mithrao Remodelling Division, relieving Rao Bahadur C. P. Dodaja, whose further posting has been ordered by the Superintending Engineer, Eastern Nara Circle.

On return from leave Mr. W. Kirkpatrick, B. E. is appointed Executive Engineer, Nara Supply Division, which should be opened, with effect from the date Mr. Kirkpatrick takes charge thereof.

On return from leave Mr. F. Green, A.M.Inst. C.E., A.M.I. San E. M.R San I. (Lond.), Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Central Division.

Mr. H. J. M. Cousens, B.Sc. (Eng.). Glas, A.M.Inst.C.E., Executive Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the 26th February 1925 or the subsequent date of relief.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 27.

Rainfall has been decreased in the Deccan and Burma and has increased in Northeast India. Strenghening of Northeast monsoon causing equally weather in the southwest of the Bay and the increase of rainfall in Southeast Madras.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Southeast Bengal and local in Orissa, East of the United Provinces, Southeast Madras, the Madras Deccan and the North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Lower Burma and South Hyderabad.

Chief amounts are :—Akyab four inches; Silchar one; Cockhali two; Cuttack Pamban and Madras three quarters, Cuddalore one and a half; and Nellore four

Forecast.—Increase in Upper Assam.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, November, 26

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.883 inches.

Temperature of Air	.. ..	78.9 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	71.8 "
Dew Point	.. ..	67.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	69% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	87.1 "
Minimum " "	..	73.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		N, NE, NW, NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. .. ..	148 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.	HIGH WATER Depth on Still.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER Depth on Still
	Nov	h. m.	ft n.	Nov	h. m	ft in
Th.	27	11 10	2 5	27	5 22	17 9
		.. ..			17 23	13 8
F.	28	0 3	30 8	28	6 9	17 7
		11 56	2 5		8 7	13 7
Sat.	29	14 58	26 5	29	0 48	19 4
		3 18	25 3		14 2	18 6
Sun.	30	1 36	30 6	30	7 50	17 11
	Dec.	13 36	27 6	Dec	19 37	1 1
M.	1	2 25	29 10	1	8 48	18 4
		14 28	26 7		20 28	16 5
Tu.	2	3 16	28 10	2	9 51	18 9
		15 29	25 9		21 22	17 11
W	3	4 15	27 10	3	11 5	18 11
		16 39	25 0		22 56	19 3

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week in parts of the Deccan. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Rabi sowing is progressing in parts. Pilping of canal tanks in places. Supply for drinking and irrigation is generally good. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. The grains purchasable per rupee were as follows :—

	Percentage below norm
Sind	26 to 56
Gujarat	13 to 47
Konkan	29 to 59
Deccan	26 to 56
Karnatak	38 to 49

Daily average number of persons on gratuitous relief for week ending 15th November 1924 was—Ahmednagar 16 and Bijapur 27.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRESS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Jhabvala on behalf of the "Unemployment Bureau" writes to say that since the starting of the Bureau a large number of applications have been received especially from among the middle classes needing such petty jobs as clerkship and general office management. A majority of them are in a very poor condition and have been without any employment whatsoever for last several months. Having had no savings of their own and several of them having families to support many have fallen in the clutches of creditors whose interest even they are unable to disburse. Life for them has become very hard. A movement is being made to approach Government to help such needy persons with temporary doles of money so as to enable these helpless classes to live, but in the meanwhile Mr. Jhabvala earnestly appeals to all employers of clerical and such other labour to communicate with him at Shetye Building, Polbadi, Elphinstone Road, Parel, in case they need the employees of the type mentioned above.

There are two Gujarati Hindu teachers and some maistries needed just now and applicants are requested to see Mr. Jhabvala at the above address as soon as possible.

Are You in doubt?

"Every Picture tells a Story."

Many men and women with kidney complaint, do not know that their kidneys are diseased. This is serious, because the trouble is apt to be neglected until it reaches dangerous, and even incurable, stages.

Are you in doubt about yourself? Do you get a dull, burning pain in the back after slight exertion, or a sharp pain when straightening yourself or rising from a chair? Does every slight cold affect your kidneys, causing urinary disorders, chilly sensations and backache? Are you subject to rheumatic pains, neuralgia, headache, or dizzy spells? Do dropsical swellings come under your eyes, or affect your wrists and ankles? Does the heart act strangely?

Kidney trouble affects different people differently, but if you have any of these symptoms, do not risk another day's delay. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to strengthen, tone and stimulate the kidneys and the bladder. No medicine has won more lasting successes than Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

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rapidly yield to Phenalgin. Temperature is reduced, the restless, overstrung system tranquilised and steady recovery ensured.

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BOMBAY.

KENYA IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

FATAL AMBIGUITY.

Mr. Benarsidas Chaturvedi writes:—

Has the Kenya Immigration Bill been really killed or merely or merely suspended? I put this question to Messrs. Sastri, Andrews, Polak, Rangachariar Vaze and Shams-ud-Deen. Here are their replies:—

Mr. Sastri:—

"The wise thing is to go by the interpretation of those who were in the atmosphere and knew the play of psychology around the question. They are unanimous that Immigration is a dead issue. It may revive who knows? But revive it can even if Mr. Thomas had used the word of 'abandoned' instead of suspended."

Mr. Andrews:—

"I am very much afraid that that the advent of the Conservative Government will throw back the whole question of the right of entry for Indians into Kenya. They are quite certain to re-open it again."

Mr. Polak:—

"I can only say that *this* Bill is killed and that there is no immediate likelihood of another being brought forward. If later the local Government tries to undo what has been done, the matter must be fought again by the Government of India."

Mr. Rangachariar:—

"Both Messrs. Polak and Roy are right in saying that the Kenya Immigration Bill recently sought to be introduced is killed; and you are also right in your fear that there is nothing to prevent the Conservative Colonial Secretary to permit the Kenya Government to enact an Immigration Bill. As you are no doubt aware, no Government can prevent another Government from doing things in the future when circumstances necessitate or justify the doing of those things. If it is made out that Indian Immigration is inimical to the interests of the East African Native there is nothing to prevent even a Labour Government from permitting the bringing in of an Immigration Bill That is the safeguard against any new measure being brought in. The White Paper had decided that such a case had been made out and permitted the new Immigration Bill. Mr. Thomas's action amounts to this that the White Paper was wrong in that respect and he holds that a case has still to be made out; and we trust that no such case can honestly be made out, at any rate for a long time to come."

Mr. Vaze:—

"Mr. Thomas's statement, taken by itself, only means that the proposed restrictions on Indian (and European) immigration will not be enacted now but their consideration will be taken up when proper statistics, for which arrangements are to be made will be available. Into this statement Europeans read one meaning, that the Immigration Bill is only temporarily postponed. Indians read a different meaning, that it is for all practical purposes abandoned for good. Mr. Thomas's statement professes ignorance of the true state of things and proposes to examine the question in the light of facts that will be disclosed, and *in the meanwhile* sends back the Immigration Bill."

Mr. Shams-ud-Deen:—

"The Kenya Bill of Immigration is certainly not dead. It is not even suspended. Mr. Thomas said clearly that he had referred the matter to the Governor for further investigation . . . . Lord Delamere and Co., had taken a definite promise before the publication of the White Paper that the Immigration will be restricted. I have stated this fact in my resignation (i.s. from the Kenya Legislative Council) and no one has challenged it."

At the last convention of Association of the Europeans of Kenya which was held recently Lord Delamere said that the Government had stated in Legislative Council that they were dealing at once with statistics. In his view these did not really affect the issue. The point was that one British Government had written the White Paper and another of another Party had endorsed it. Every one knew the White Paper had some enemies; Colonel Wedgwood had assured his Indian friends that Labour when it came to office, would upset the White Paper, but this had not been done. He was not sure that it was wise to re-open the matter at the moment and certainly they should not go beyond a formal protst.

It is significant that Lord Delamere made this statement after having interviewed Mr. Thomas on this subject. Read these words of Lord Delamere in the light of the comments of the East African Standard that Mr. Thomas has only suspended the Bill as it was irritating and that in effect the Immigration Ordinance will be enacted at some future date, without the complicating illfeeling of the Bill itself. So when Lord Delamere is advising his Convention not to reopen the matter and certainly not to go beyond a formal protest, our countrymen in Kenya are deceiving themselves with the false hope that the Immigration Question has been decided in their favour!

We ought not to forget that Lord Delamere and his friends attach the greatest importance to this question of Immigration Restriction. They realise that Mr. Thomas has endorsed the White Paper practically and it is only a question of time to have the Indian immigration restricted. Seeing that our countrymen at home and in Kenya have been lulled into a false sense of security so far as this Immigration question is concerned. Lord Delamere thinks it unwise to reopen the question at this moment. But we must refuse to leave the question where it is. We want to know where we stand. Ambiguity will prove fatal to our cause.

KEEP ASIDE COMMUNAL BICKERINGS.

MR KOUJALGI ON ALL-PARTY CONFERENCE.

Mr. Shriniwasrao Koujalgi, a leading Congress man of the Karnatak, interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" on the recent All-Party Conference, said:—

The All-Party Conference may be said to have been satisfactorily concluded and gone as far as it could go. Nobody expected that it would settle all the differences between several parties in a two-days sitting. But it had the effect, as Maulana Mahomed Ali put it, of showing that we were not ogre to each other as we were supposed to be. It is a good sign the wind began to blow in the right direction. It may take a long time before we may be able to reach the port. We may encounter many storms, several calms and sometimes even contrary winds. But we confidently hope that the bark of national solidarity will reach the haven of unity in its proper time. The end of March next will show whether India is to proceed on its path of Freedom with all ranks joined and inspired with one aim of attaining it. It will be a difficult task to reconcile the die-hards of each party to the cause of unity. But if every one is inspired with the sole idea of serving the Motherland, and subordinate their individualities and be ready to lose oneself in the whole, I think everything may turn out right.

Some think and rightly too that it would have been better, if the differences could have been composed and a common platform attained before the Belgaum Session of the Congress. It now remains for the Belgaum Congress to give the right lead in this respect. Mahatmaji is likely to have a tough fight with his followers to completely bring them round to his own view as regards the Pact. It is quite apparent that they are chafing under the bit. The suspension of Non-Co-operation has been taken to heart by many and an attempt to revise is possible from the extreme wing of the No-changers. However the personality of Mahatma Gandhi is sure to succeed as it did in Bombay in getting their verbal consent. But this will not be enough. Unless there is a complete change of heart harmonious working would be difficult.

GANDHI-DAS PACT.

As regards the Pact itself, two difficulties appear to me to deserve dispassionate consideration. One is about the recognition of the Swarajya Party. If the Swarajya Party is to be recognized as the mouthpiece of the Congress in the Council, what will be the position of other political parties if they join the Congress? Can they also claim recognition from this august National assembly? If they can, there will be several parties acting in the name of the Congress and pushing forth possibly contradictory programmes of their own. The confusion therefore, that is distracting in the minds of the workers and the masses will not disappear and the solid work is likely to be hampered thereby. If once the Council entry is recognised temporarily or otherwise, I think it is better, if the Congress takes upon itself the task of guiding and dictating the line of action which Congressmen, as Congressmen should take in that connection.

THE FRANCHISE.

The second difficulty is about the spinning franchise. No doubt, leaders of some of the parties, Swarajists and Dr. Besant's Home Rule Leaguers have accepted spinning yet there are others who are yet to accept it. In the Congress-fold itself many may be found who do not like spinning franchise. I do not want to enter into an academical discussion about the liberty of an association to frame its own rules for membership. I wish to point out, however, its practical difficulties. The proposition that the strength of an association is measured by the membership cannot be gainsaid. The representative character of the Congress will depend upon its membership. We started with the idea of enlisting one crore members aiming at doubling the number of the voters on the Government electoral roll If all parties join hands in March next it will not be difficult to make up this number, if the present franchise of 4 annas is retained. If every member of the Congress has to supply 2,000 yards of yarn per month either spun by himself or otherwise, it will be difficult to enlist members enough to enable the Congress to retain its representative character to speak for the nation. Mahatma Gandhi in a recent issue of "Young India", opines that the membership under this franchise may go up to one lakh. To my mind not only will this not give us the sufficient yarn to oust foreign cloth from the market, but may give a handle to the bureaucracy to challenge the representative character of the Congress itself. Moreover, the franchise would roughly cost Rs. 3 a year in the case of those who have to buy yarn from others. It will be burdensome. I think if the original franchise of 4 annas is retained for mere membership as before and the Ahmedabad resolution re spinning by the elected representatives be modified as to extend the qualification to supply of yarn either spun personally or otherwise, we are likely to advance the cause of the Congress a good deal. This will eliminate the objection from people who do not believe in spinning, but still as Indians are desirous of associating themselves with the work of emancipation of the country when all parties join hands to work for the Congress, the Congress Committees will be started in almost every village. This will increase the number of representatives from each Congress Committee. Their number may go even so high as to reach that expected by Mahatma Gandhi for original membership of the Congress under the spinning franchise. Those Congressmen only who do not like to spin but wish to work for it in representative capacities will have to bear the additional burden of supplying 2,000 yards yarn per month.

The chances of unity in March next will depend upon how the Congress at Belgaum tackles these two questions. It will have further to deal with the question of framing the Swarajya scheme. In this connection, I may point out that the personnel of the Committee appointed in Bombay though consisting of great and capable men is not formed on any systematic lines. I think it is necessary that each political association should frame its own scheme and appoint its accredited representatives for the April Session of the Conference; and the Committee now appointed should co-opt these representatives if they are not already there.

NATIONALISM FIRST.

If the invitation given by Maulana Mahomed Ali on behalf of Karnatak be accepted by all parties and their Conferences held at Belgaum much can be done to further the cause of the All-Party Conference. Informal gatherings in such matters are more fruitful than formal ones. The atmosphere though clearing up is not free from suspicion. This atmosphere must disappear if real unity is to be firmly established. I appeal to every patriotic Indian to keep aside his communal spectacles and look at the question from a national point of view. Let us take to heart the words of Mr. C. Ramlinga Reddy, Nationalism first and communalism afterwards. There lies our salvation.

"A NOVEL CONTRACT."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read in your yesterday's issue that the B.B. & C.I. Railway Co., has hit upon a novel plan of establishing an intermediary agency of a contractor of the hamalage at several stations. The Company cannot have the credit of originality of this plan as you wrongly suppose; for the E.I. Railway has already had this system in vogue with its natural concomitants in the shape of harassment of the Indian passengers and even criminal court proceedings as was experienced at Howra last year. New schemes like the one in question are always brought forward in the garb of altruistic motives, but one has only to watch meticulously the actual working of such schemes and disillusionment will not be long in coming. Sometime ago, I had to pay an exorbitant hamalage of Rs. 1—8—0 at Delhi station, while the same cost me only two annas at Grant Road and even the above exorbitant charge was the reduced minimum of Rs. 3 demanded at first sight. The coolies gave it as their excuse that out of the said sum of Rs. 1—8—0 a mere bagatelle was to remain in their hands and the lion's share was to go to some other quarter—God knows which. Such being the case, it passes one's comprehension why the Railway Company should have at all hit upon this uncalled-for plan when the docile coolies on B.B. & C.I. Railway stations have not given any cause for complaint to any passengers. At least to my knowledge there is no public outcry against any acts of tyranny on the part of coolies on this Railway.

In an Indian State where I had once had the honour of serving in a responsible position, the horses of the Raja's Paga were in those good old days fed with milk when a certain benevolent person approached the Raja and volunteered the information that the official in charge of the Paga was using for his own purpose a potful of milk out of the stock ordered for the horses. The shrewd Raja instead of dismissing the complaint as frivolous or false entrusted to the informant the espionage on the Paga official and only in a few days this C. I. D. man was charged with the same offence by a third party who in turn was honoured with the noble duty of watching both the culprits and similarly a fourth and fifth man came in the train and the Raja realizing that the dumb horses would remain without a drop of milk if he carried on his experiments still further, called all these champions of honesty before him and sternly told them that all their benevolent services had proved an actual mulctary for the poor horses and that if there were any dishonest practices on the part of the Paga officials they were such as could reasonably be connived at. Thus if the coolies at the several stations have on any occasions at all given any cause for complaint their behaviour has certainly not passed into what can be called a scandal and the remedy proposed is bound to prove worse than the evil itself.—Yours, etc.,

P. D. OHURI.

Gamdevi, Nov. 18.

Skin Tortures End
And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with
Clarke's Blood Mixture

A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

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Start Cleansing Your Blood To-day

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2ND CLASS TAXIS.

PROTEST AGAINST ABOLITION PROPOSAL.

The owners of second class taxis in Bombay have made the following representation to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in regard to the proposal to abolish 2nd class taxis:—

Sir,—We, the undersigned the owners of second class taxis in the city of Bombay, beg in reference to your notification No. 4469/M.V. of the 11th instant, published in the "Government Gazette" of the 13th instant, to place before you our considered views on the same, with the confident hope, that they will meet with your sympathy and support.

2. We are at a loss to understand, why there has been a complete change of attitude, on the part of the authorities, as we were distinctly given to understand that there would be no question of doing away with the second class taxis. On the faith of this assurance, a great many second class taxi-owners have made very heavy commitments, with the result that if the threatened abolition is carried into effect, this class of owners not only run the hazard, of losing their capital, but also will be deprived of a paying avenue of income. We are perfectly satisfied with the present eight annas per mile, which rate still leave us a margin of profit considering the bad times we are passing, and it is only a few agitators, mostly the owners of first class taxis, who exhibiting their alleged expert knowledge of cars, try to force the hands of the authorities, by posing as our friends. Our request to you, Sir, is to save us from the clutches of such "friends."

3. The 2nd class taxis cater for the poorer classes of people who if the proposed uniform rate of annas ten, per mile, is introduced, will give up the taxi as a cheap conveyance. The first class taxi being more comfortable and roomy, for the same rate, as a 2nd class, will be at a decided advantage, over us and will soon monopolise all traffic. The public are now so much accustomed, to the 2nd class taxi, that most businessmen prefer to use a second class taxi, to the victoria. The victoria is getting fast obsolete, on the Bombay roads, specially in business centres. Passengers find the 2nd class taxi comfortable and expeditious for their purposes. To them it is great boon, to have the satisfaction that there will be no wrangling about the fare, which common experience shows is invariably the case at the end of the hack victoria engagement. It is not the rate of the fare, which is responsible for the present slump in the taxi trade, but through shrinkage of causes, over which few have control, of the volume of our business. Under the circumstances any proposal to pull up the rates will only mean the virtual exclusion, of the 2nd class taxi from the legitimate share of its business.

4. Our taxis are of the cheaper kinds, and our running expenses are comparatively low. If the uniform rate of annas ten is introduced, then the uniform rate will not correspond, to a uniform standard of cars. The result of this state of affair will be that we will experience difficulties at the hands of the Police, in getting our cars passed, and as compared with the first class taxis, we will be at a great disadvantage. Besides it must be remembered, that the prices of cars and accessories show a material reduction, and under these circumstances, a proposal to raise our tariff will not and cannot meet with the public approval. Such proposal might suit the interests of the owners of the 1st class taxis, and that it cannot be but suicidal to our interests. We further beg to submit that the 2nd class taxi-owners, who are the parties, immediately to be effected by the change, do not wish, for any revision of the present system, nor do the public want it. The "Kaiser-i-Hind" and the "Jam-e-Jamshed" have voiced the popular sentiment in this matter and have written leading articles, protesting and objecting, in the strongest language, for the proposed innovation.

5. On the 15th September last, a meeting of second class taxi-owners was held in your office to consider, an identical proposal, and it was then discovered by you, that a larger majority of us, were unwilling, surely in our own interests, which we now claim; you refused the proposal of an enhanced tariff, then. Circumstances have not since then changed to warrant any increase in our tariff, and we too have not changed our opinion, which we then expressed before you.

We hope that the proposal to increase the tariff, will be entirely dropped, not only in our own interests, but also in the larger interests of the general public. We also hope that the authorities will also make some distinction in rates between a cheap taxi motor car costing from 2,000 to 3,000 rupees, and the present first class taxi-car costing from 7,000 to 9,000 rupees. If no distinction is made between these two classes of cars, then the business of the 2nd class taxi-owners, will be entirely ruined, for no fault of ours and the public will prefer the bigger car for the same rate as would be charged by the smaller and low cost cars. Besides the uniform rate of ten annas, if fixed, we will have to sell our cars during this slump, and as there is no demand for cars, we will heavily lose, which we know the benign Government do not wish. Lastly the signatures appended to this petition, will afford a striking illustration, on the feeling of the 2nd class taxi-owners, on this subject.

Further we earnestly pray to you Sir, to know the view of the public at large in this matter, and not to hurry up your decision, on such an important matter which does not only affect the second class taxi-owners, but largely the general public.

"A BHAVNAGAR INCIDENT."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your editorial comments in to-day's "Chronicle" I understand that Mr. Ranchhordas H. Gandhi on behalf of the Bhavnagar Prajamandal has wired to the Chief-Secretary, Bhavnagar Council of Administration, for facts to enable the meeting of the Bhavnagar citizens which is going to meet on Saturday night to consider over the question, to arrive at a right decision.—Yours etc.,

MANISHANKER S. TRIVEDI.

Nov. 26.

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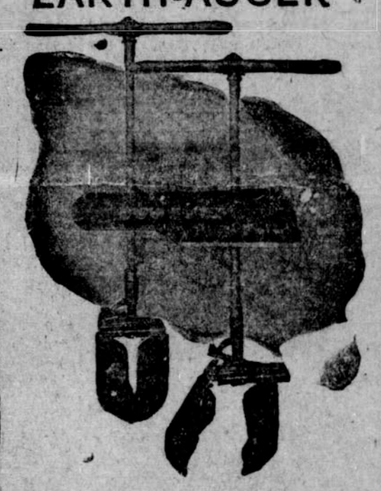

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